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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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I REMEMBER, I REMEMBER

I remember, I remember
The house where I was born,
The little window where the sun
Came peeping in at morn.
He never came a wink too soon,
Nor brought too long a day;
But now I often wish the night
Had borne my breath away!

I remember, I remember
The roses, red and white,
The violets, and the lily cups—
Those flowers made of light!
The lilacs where the robin built,
And where my brother set
The laburnum on his birthday—
The tree is living yet!

I remember, I remember
Where I was used to swing,
And thought the air must rush as fresh
To swallows on the wing;
My spirit flew in feathers then,
That is so heavy now,
And summer pools could hardly cool
The fever on my brow!

I remember, I remember
The fir trees dark and high;
I used to think their slender tops
Were close against the sky.
It was a childish ignorance,
But now 'tis little joy
To know I'm farther off from heaven
Than when I was a boy.

Thomas Hood, author of the above poem, was born in London, May 23, 1780, and died May 3, 1845. His father was a bookseller. The poet made a specialty of engraving. He also was editor of the London Magazine.

MORN ON THE MOUNTAINS.

There is beauty in this world of ours for
him with eyes to see;
There is beauty smiles at harvest on the
prairies broad and free;
There is beauty in the forest; there is
beauty on the hills;
There is beauty in the mottled light that
gleams along the rills,
And a beauty out of heaven over all the
landscape spills—
When the sun shines on the mountains
in the morning.

There is beauty where the ocean rolls
on the shore;
There is beauty in the moonlight as it
gleams the waters o'er;
There is beauty in the sunrise, where the
clouds blush rosy red;
There is beauty in the sunset, with its
banners trailed o'erhead,
And a beauty past expression o'er the
snowy peaks is shed—
When the sun shines on the mountains
in the morning.

There is beauty when the green returns
and glistens in the showers;
There is beauty in the summer as she
garlands earth and flowers;
There is beauty in the autumn in the
mellow afterglow;
There is beauty in the winter, with his
diadem of snow;
But a beauty more enchanting than the
season's ever know
Glids the sunshine on the mountains in
the morning.

There is beauty in the rainbow as it
gleams above the storm;
There is beauty in the sculptor's vision
frozen into form;
There's a beauty in the prophets' dream
and in the poet's thought;
There is beauty in the artist's rapture on
the canvas wrought;
But a beauty more divine than art can
ever tell is caught
From the sunshine on the mountain in
the morning.

Oh, the sunshine on the mountains! How
a golden web is spun
O'er the topmast peaks that glisten from
the yet unrisen sun,
With their bases still in shadow, but their
faces glowing bright,
With their foreheads turned to heaven
and their locks so snowy white;
They are high priests of the sunrise, they
are prophets of the light,
With the sunshine smiling o'er them in
the morning.

—Rocky Mountain News.

NEW INVENTION FOR SCALING FISH

No more disagreeable task confronts the cook than scaling fish, and therefore neat housewives will be glad to learn that an implement has now been devised by means of which this operation

can be done deftly, quickly and in a cleanly manner.

The implement consists of a frame or body and a blade, which is designed to remove the scales without damaging the flesh of the fish. The free edges of the scales are raised by another portion of the frame.

The scales can be rapidly removed from a fish of any size by an implement of this kind, and furthermore, it is so simple and so easily put in working order that any cook can learn to manipulate it in a few minutes. That the blade should at all times have free play and that the flesh of the fish should not be injured are essentials in such an implement, and it is claimed that in the present instance all possible pains have been taken to attain efficiency in these respects.—New York Herald.

Well-Mannered.

A good story is going the rounds at Harvard college concerning a last year's graduate, a dutiful son and an industrious student, yet withal a somewhat ingenuous youth.

At the beginning of his concluding year his father, who was just setting out for Europe, said to him: "Now, Harry, you get your degree, and I'll send for you to come over and travel all the summer."

Harry was delighted.

"Father," said he, "I will."

He studied faithfully all the college year, and in due west through with flying colors. Then he cabled his father, "Yes."

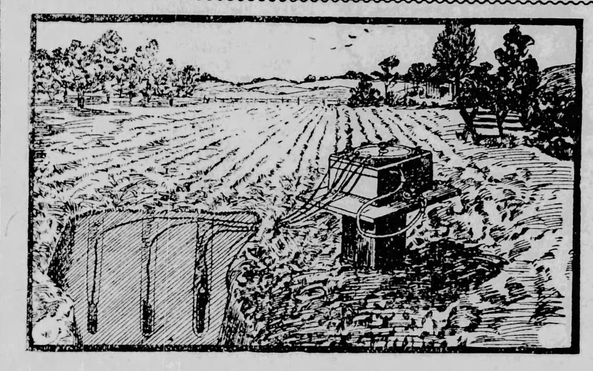
But the father, alas! had forgotten his impulsive offer. He mused over the message, wondered, and then cabled back: "Yes; what?"

The son was in turn perplexed, but being a well-trained lad, he did not remain long in the dark, and, fired by dutious zeal, cabled back, "Yes, sir."

Letters of explanation followed, and he is now making the "grand tour."—Tit-Bits.

Interesting New Soil Experiments.

U. S. Government Using Ingenious Instrument.



The division of soils of the United States Department of Agriculture has just described a new instrument now in use for investigating the properties of soils. This is a great time and labor saving apparatus, giving accurate and reliable results, which otherwise would require months to obtain.

The physical properties of soils are recognized by plant physiologists to be of the greatest importance in plant economy. Even in the consideration of climatic conditions it is now generally considered that for most plants the conditions of the soil hold equal rank with atmospheric conditions. A high temperature in the soil under favorable conditions promotes extensive root development; a high atmospheric temperature under equally favorable conditions favors a heavy growth of foliage. A deficiency in water of either air or soil is attended with distress.

The new apparatus as devised by the division of soil is an electric affair. It registers a half dozen or more various soil properties. This method depends upon the principle that the resistance offered to the passage of an electric current from one carbon plate to another buried in the soil depends upon the amount of moisture present between the carbon plates or electrodes. This resistance is measured.

The illustration shows the instruments as used in the field, with the carbon electrodes and temperature cells in place. The carbon electrodes and temperature cells may be buried in the soil at the beginning of the season and remain undisturbed throughout the year. The moisture record obtained consequently deals with the variation in moisture contents in the same portion of soil. This is one of the advantages of the method, since it has been shown that the moisture contents of a seemingly uniform soil may vary as much as four per cent, within an area of one square rod. Consequently, in order to obtain a consistent record of the change in water it is necessary to deal with the same sample of soil, which can only be done by this electrical method.

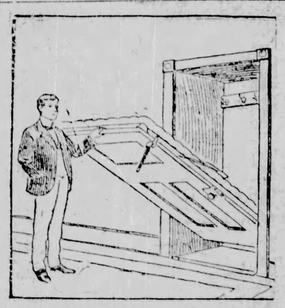
The scale of the instrument is arranged on a decimal plan, so that the various soil properties can be determined directly upon the scale of the instrument.

It was observed by Professor Whitney that soil areas of the Connecticut valley were practically identical as regards texture and water content with certain areas in Florida upon which the finest of cigar wrappers are being raised from Sumatra seed. Experiments were accordingly made on one of the Connecticut areas, using the same seed and methods of cultivation and curing employed in Florida, with the most satisfactory results.

Should the more extensive experiments now in progress support the earlier work, as there is every reason to expect, the result will be to increase greatly the area adapted to the growth of the finest quality of cigar wrappers known, and there will be raised in this country tobacco now imported to the amount of $6,000,000 annually.—New York Herald.

FOLDING BED AND CLOSET DOOR

Folding beds are a necessity in many apartments on account of the lack of space to move about during the day, and also to partially conceal the fact that



SHUTS THE BED IN THE CLOSET.

there is a bed in the room, but Horatio B. Ruggles, of Boston, Mass., has improved on this idea to the extent of shutting the bed up in the closet when not in use. Our illustration shows the bed being opened out for use, and gives a view of the interior of the closet with hooks in position to hold the clothing. The door is to all intents and purposes no different from any other door, except that it is hung on two pivot pins instead of hinges, and even the legs which support the bed on the floor fold inside when the door is in a vertical position. Any desired form of mattress and springs may be used, and a clamp is provided for holding the clothes in place when the bed is folded. The great advantage of this arrangement is that it removes the bed from the room, and leaves plenty of space for moving around during the day.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

LUXURY AT THE PRESENT PRICE.

"Beg your pardon," said the new boarder as he stared around, "but I don't see the potatoes."

"At this table," responded the landlady in icy tones, "the potato comes on as dessert."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

DIFFERENT RACKETS.

Tennisplaire—My last racket only cost me $2.48.

Lushsome—That so? Why, my last one cost me about fifty.—Baltimore American.

DISTINCTIONS TO BE DRAWN.

"You believe in protection, do you not?" said the man who is always looking for an argument.

"It depends on what you are talking about," answered the weary looking man from New York; "the tariff or the police department."—Washington Star.

A PLEBIAN PASTIME.

"I thought you said she moved in the best circles."

"Well, doesn't she?"

"Hardly. I saw her last night riding in the merry-go-round."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

THE FIRST ESSENTIAL OF A GOOD TIME.

Mae—Did you have a good time at the Crowders' lawn party?

Maude—Splendid! Nobody spilled a single thing on my gown!—Puck.

Erudition.

"Willie," said the woman with a sunbonnet swung from her elbow, "didn't I tell you to come into the house this minute?"

"Yes'm."

"Then why don't you obey me?"

"Because it is impossible," answered the boy, who is an example of what rapid education can accomplish. "The minute in which you spoke has now become last minute, and the present minute occupies the relationship of next minute to the precise period of your utterance."—Washington Star.

Recreant Member of the Flock.

"I trust," Brudder Eph'm," said the pastor, "you is still walkin' in de straight an' narrer path?"

"Ise sorry to say, pahsun," replied Uncle Eph'm, deeply penitent, "Ise backslode a good deal lately."—Chicago Tribune.

CAPTURE OF A RARE WILD BIRD

The jammergeyer is a species of the vulture of which little has been written, or, indeed, known, but one of which was recently captured. It is found chiefly in South America, in mountainous regions.

Neither fitted nor inclined to lead a life of sanguinary warfare, it banquets on carrion. Its powers are adapted to its instincts. Its beak is feeble compared with that of the eagle. The toes are longer, feebler, with huge hooked claws, and incapable of grasping a heavy weight during flight.

Where he finds his food, there he banquets, never attempting to carry it to his haunts. Of a powerful and robust build, he has neither the bill nor the talons of the eagle, the former being elongated and hooked only at the top, and the latter comparatively small and feeble. Nor has he an exclusive appetite for blood, carrion and putrid animals being greedily devoured by it.

This rare bird attacks lambs, kids and the weak and sickly of the flock. The strong-limbed chamois is not secure, nor,

when rendered desperate by hunger, will the ravenous bird forbear an attack on man. Children are said to have often fallen sacrifice to its rapacity.—New York Herald.

Her Opinion of the Judge.

"I have just been reading 'Maud Muller,' said the bashful young man.

"I always felt sorry for the judge," she answered, with a sigh.

"And yet, no doubt, he was a very conscientious man."

"Yes. He was one of those misguided people who are so busy making hay while the sun shines that they forget to make love while the moon shines."—Washington Star.

Easily Answered.

"I wonder what motive could have induced the late J. S. Rodgers, the rich locomotive builder, to give $8,000,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art?"

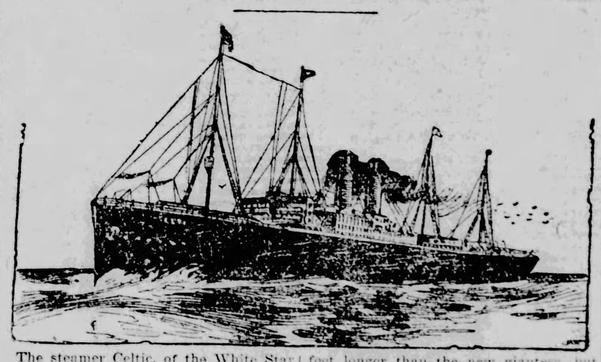
"Well, I guess the locomotive was back of it all right."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Fully Supplied.

"He says he has no use for a barber."

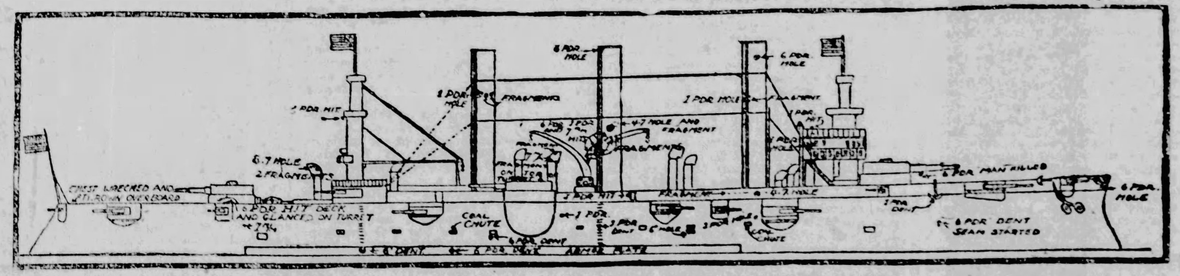
"I guess he's true. He shaves himself and has his own hair, and I am told, has even gotten into the habit of talking to himself."—Washington Star.

THE MIGHTY CELTIC, LARGEST SHIP EVER BUILT



The steamer Celtic, of the White Star line, recently arrived at New York on her first trip. It took her 8 days and 46 minutes to cross. She was not built for speed, but to carry freight and to provide comfortable accommodations for her passengers. The average speed attained was 14.95 knots. Although not the longest vessel afloat, she is the largest. She is 700 feet long, 75 feet beam, and 49 feet deep. The Oceanic is five feet longer than the new giantess, but she measures less by more than 3,000 tons and has seven feet less beam. About 40,000 men could stand on one of her pine decks, known technically as lower orlop, orlop, lower, middle, upper, bridge, upper bridge and sun decks. At her load draft the Celtic's displacement will be 38,220 tons. She has more than twice the cargo-carrying capacity of the Oceanic. She has a crew of 70 seamen, almost 100 men in the engineer's department, and 200 stewards.

HITS ON THE BROOKLYN DURING BATTLE OF SANTIAGO. POINTS TO BE CONSIDERED BY COURT OF INQUIRY


6 POR HOLE
8 POR HOLE
4 POR HIT
6 POR HOLE
6-7 HOLE AND FRAGMENTS
7 POR HOLE
FRAGMENTS
6-7 HOLE
6 POR HOLE
6 POR DENT
SEAM STARTED
6-7 HOLE
2 FRAGMENTS
6 POR HOLE
FIRST LOCKED AND YELLOW OVERHEAD
6 POR HIT CHIP AND GLANCED ON TURRET
COAL CHUTE
4-7 POR
2 POR HIT
6 POR HOLE
6 POR DENT
SEAM STARTED
6 POR HOLE
6 POR HOLE
6 POR HOLE

of water from the little rill where I mixed it and, under my pack, started on a run down the trail toward Okwaga. My pack was by this time so much lighter, that it was scarcely any incumbrance, and I ran well. I had not gone a mile, however, when I heard a faint shout behind me, and looking back saw five of the Indians I evaded running down the hill toward me. I ran at my best speed now, and kept it up for two or three miles, until the gait began to tell on me and I saw that some ruse must be adopted to throw them off the track.

Stretching away before me, was a long level piece of smooth, open, stony trail on which it would be impossible to detect a footprint. I ran well into this, and then sprang far to the left into the brush. Then I sank down and lay very still until I heard the heavy breathing of my pursuers as they ran by. I waited no longer than until they were out of hearing, then I arose and ran through the woods toward Okwaga mountain. From the side of the mountain, I could look back for miles toward the divide, and by familiar landmarks could trace the well-known trail running along through the valley, thence up along the side of the ridge, until it turned squarely to the south and wound over the divide and down to the Delaware. I had not lain there long before I saw my five pursuers going back, single file, through a swamp glade a mile below. I caught a glimpse of them again as they climbed up the side hill and along over the divide. Then I worked my way around the mountain and looked down on the village, just across what was still the new river. The village had changed but little, except that it looked deserted, and I could see that only a small portion of the several hundred acres of cleared land was in crop of any kind. Still the fruit trees, of which there were at least a thousand of apple, were well loaded and a pleasant sight to behold.

I sat for some time looking off down the rippling river with its pretty little islands far away to the west, and the wide stretches of Indian farm and orchard lands extending on either side to the rounded hills. Just beside the little brook I could see the Indian grave yard, and there beneath the daisies and clover, I knew that Owaimee lay quietly sleeping, safe in the arms of our common mother—earth.

It was with solemn thoughts that I finally started to work back around the mountain to the place where the main trail led north, and at the last outlook I once more paused. The sun had settled well down toward the western horizon, and its slant rays clothed all the valley in beauteous splendor. Although I did not then know it, I was taking my last look at old Okwaga, for it was burned by an expedition under our own Colonel Butler the following summer. The scene was one of such quiet peace and charm that I shall never forget it.

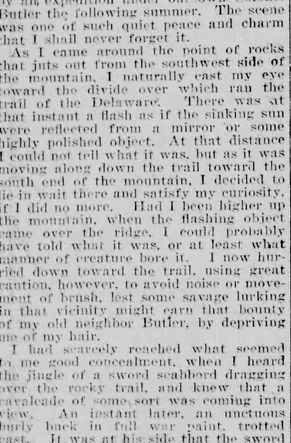
As I came around the point of rocks that juts out from the southwest side of the mountain, I naturally cast my eye toward the divide over which ran the trail of the Delaware. There was at that instant a flash as if the sinking sun were reflected from a mirror or some highly polished object. At that distance I could not tell what it was, but as it was moving along down the trail toward the south end of the mountain, I decided to lie in wait there and satisfy my curiosity, if I did no more. Had I been higher up the mountain, when the flashing object came over the ridge, I could probably have told what it was, or at least what manner of creature bore it. I now hurried down toward the trail, using great caution, however, to avoid noise or movement of brush, lest some savage lurking in that vicinity might earn that bounty of my old neighbor Butler, by depriving me of my hair.

I had scarcely reached what seemed to me good concealment, when I heard the jingle of a sword scabbard dragging over the rocky trail, and knew that a cavalcade of some sort was coming into view. An instant later, an unctuous burly buck in full war paint, trotted past. It was at his side that the sword was dangling and dragging, for the shortness of his legs did not prevent it from striking the ground. It was on his fat breast, just above his round, full paunch, that a burnished silver plate shown—a plate that was of no mortal use, except to ornament a strap, which, passing around over the shoulder, carried at its lower end a pistol case. That fine sword, that fancy plate, that pistol butt looked strangely familiar. Where had I seen it?

At the same breath my query was answered, for close behind the proud leader, came four bucks, two abreast; and between them, his arms bound at the wrists behind him, walked Captain Woolsey! At the hip of one buck dangled a Delaware scalp and at the hips of two others were three more scalps of white men, all freshly taken and yet bleeding.

To Be Continued.

UNIQUE MONOGRAM.



It contains the alphabet. N is the only indistinct one, and the smallest. It is in the center.

Legend of the Opal.

Gray years ago a man lived in the East
Who did possess a ring of worth immense
From a beloved hand. Opal, the stone,
Which flashed a hundred bright and beauteous hues,
And had the secret power to make beloved
Of God and man the one
Who wore it in this faith and confidence.

The Only Objection.

"I fail to see upon what ground you object to the colored man's voting," said the tourist.

"I don't object to his voting," was the answer. "Let him vote all he wants to. All I object to is having his vote counted." —Washington Star.

Heiskell's Ointment
Heals the Skin.

Prove it on a stubborn case of pimples, eczema fetter, erysipelas, ulcers, or any eruption. The cure is permanent. 50 cents a box, at druggists or by mail, postpaid. Back up its good work with Heiskell's Medicated Soap. 25 cents.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 261 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

"I know of nothing better than your Ointment for skin affection." —Mrs. J. I. Clingman, Bronchocod, Brown Co., Texas.

LOOKING BACK

To the time when she was plucked from the very grasp of death, the natural impulse of the womanly heart is thankfulness for the means which saved her, and a desire to help other women in like case. Those are the motives which prompted Mrs. Eva Burnett to write the accompanying testimonial to the curative power of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This is only one cure out of thousands. No one would dare say that the average woman was not as truthful as she is good. And it is the truthful testimony of the average woman that "Favorite Prescription" cures womanly diseases when all other means and medicines absolutely fail. It establishes regularity, dries the drains which weaken women, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It tranquilizes the nerves, restores the appetite and induces refreshing sleep.

"I have intended for some time to write to you," says Mrs. Eva Burnett, of Russellville, Logan Co., Ky., "and give a testimonial in regard to what your medicine has done for me. My baby came in July, 1899, and I had congestive chills, and lay at death's door for ten long weeks. I was in a dreadful condition and had six of the best doctors of the city. After everything had been done and I had been given up to die I asked my husband to get me a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. He had no faith in it, but he got it, and when I had taken it two weeks I was able to walk to the dining room to my meals, and by the time I had taken three bottles I was able to cook for my family of four. I can never praise Dr. Pierce and his medicine enough."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT PERPETUAL MOTION

The perpetual motion problem has a mighty fascination for half-educated men. Of course, those who understand fully the laws of force know that a machine which will run itself, without the aid of any outside force, and also furnish power to drive machinery, is a scientific impossibility. No machine can create force.

Mr. Hubert Rose, of Australia, is one of these dreamers. His "improved automatic or self-acting gravity wheel" has recently been patented.

The invention relates to the construction of a gravity wheel, with concentric rings, secured to arms radiating from the center. These arms or weights act as balance and driving levers and are so nicely arranged—those on the downward grade being two-thirds heavier than those on the upward grade in action—that a natural falling of the weights on the former grade insures perpetual motion, at least that is what the inventor thinks. He says:

"A cessation of the driving force can only be effected by preventing the weights from falling, and this is done by a very simple contrivance in the form of a spring which acts on all the weights simultaneously. Taking a wheel forty feet in diameter and three feet wide, it is estimated that it will carry 1,050 weights and that the driving power will be equal to 1,443¾ tons from the center of the wheel. The cost of construction is about one-sixth the cost of machinery for steam power, and it is also claimed that the new motive power will reduce the working expenses 95 per cent."

Of course he is wrong, for the machine will not work, as he will find. Hundreds of men have tried the same principle, but always failed.—New York Herald.

People You Know.

Baron Takasaki, chief of the poets' bureau in the Imperial palace of Tokio, says that the Emperor of Japan's love of poetry increases with years. Scarcely an evening passes that his majesty does not compose from twenty-seven to thirty of the highly stylized couplets called "waska." They are handed to Baron Takasaki for examination. Baron Takasaki has held his present position since 1882, and he declares that the number of couplets composed by his majesty during that time up to the end of last March was 37,000.

The Wadsworth-Longfellow house in Portland, Me., has been opened to visitors by the Maine Historical Society, a small fee being charged, the money to be added to the Longfellow memorial fund. The restoration of the house, which will be undertaken by the Longfellow family, will be under the direction of Miss Alice Longfellow, daughter of the poet, and the superintendence of Mr. A. W. Longfellow, Jr., architect, of Boston.

Lord Kelvin, who is seventy-seven years of age, has the distinction of having occupied a university chair for a longer consecutive period than any other university professor now living. In his varsity days, though the fact is forgotten, Lord Kelvin was an athlete of much more than ordinary prowess, and at Cambridge, in spite of the work which won for him the proud position of second wrangler, he found time to win the "silver scull." A native of Belfast, Sir William Thomson, as the eminent inventor and electrician was known until 1892, when he was created a baron, held the chair of natural philosophy in Glasgow university from 1846 till 1899, and (with the exception of Sir G. G. Stokes) he is the oldest fellow of the Royal Society.

Gen. Richard L. Page, of Norfolk, Va., who died recently aged ninety-three, became a midshipman in the United States navy in 1824. In 1861 he resigned his commission as commander in the United States navy and joined the Confederate service. He was commissioned brigadier general in 1862. He commanded the outer defenses of Mobile Bay at Fort Morgan, and with 400 men held Farragut's fleet at bay for two weeks. Gen. Page was a brother-in-law of Charles Lee, attorney general in Washington's administration, and of "Light Horse" Harry Lee, the father of Robert E. Lee.

MODERN WARFARE NOT DEADLY

A London correspondent writes that the president of the Royal College of Surgeons, Sir William MacCormac, read a paper recently before the British Medical association in which he pointed out that the character of gunshot wounds had completely changed since his experiences in the Franco-Prussian war (when he was surgeon-in-chief to the Anglo-American ambulance). Not only has the severity of the wounds diminished, but they are also less frequent; so the improvement made in weapons does not render the prosecution of war more difficult, as contended in some quarters. Only six per cent of the wounded died.

One Who Could Not Understand

The late, brilliant spring of the northern lake country had leaped over the land. Almost in a night the ice had moved silently out as if propelled by magic, and in sheltered, sun-warmed nooks, the early wild flowers had lifted their frail heads and blossomed.

The door of the cabin—poised like a sea bird's nest on the precipitous shore—swung open, and Paula sped lightly down the rocky pathway to the brink of the swiftly running water. After stooping to dip her hands in the cold, sparkling stream, she straightened her lithe, little figure again, and turning about to face the limestone cliffs crowned with spicy cedar, pine and birch and maple, shook the glittering drops from the tips of her reddened fingers while she sang in welcome to the glowing spring, an old Canadian Chant du Voyageur:

"Gai, lon, la, gai le rosier
Du joli mois de Mai."

she carolled, the joy of life arising in her heart, filling it to bursting with the gladness of approaching summer.

"Gai, lon, la, gai le rosier
Du joli mois de Mai,"

she repeated with a smile on her lips, bowing fantastically now to the east, and then to the west as if supplicating the manitou of the seasons.

She was only the daughter of a poor fisherman in whose veins ran the blood of French and English and Indian ancestors. Dwellers in the forest they had been, or else wild and reckless adventurers in the early days of the fur traders. From her mixed ancestry Paula had inherited her unusual beauty—the clear-cut, delicate features; the smooth, dusky skin; the hair, fine as a cobweb and black as midnight; the dark-fringed, deep-set blue eyes that looked out unexpectedly seeming like forget-me-nots blooming in shadows. Shy, appealing eyes were Paula's; timid as those of a fawn.

Between the girl and her father a strong love and sympathy existed. Like him, she was of an intense nature. She either cared very much, or not at all, and father and daughter were bound close together. Her mother was a stolid half-breed without a thought above fish and blueberries which to her meant money.

On the opposite shore, across the narrow channel, the hotel had opened and people had come for the hunting and fishing. Paula's most cherished possession was a staunch, birch bark canoe, and the summer visitors were often her passengers. Only seventeen was Paula, and her short life had been spent in the primitive lake region. She had been taught to read and write; she was steeped in the Indian legends; the lore of the great waters was her own, but the ways of the world were to her a sealed volume.

Again the notes of the boatman's chant floated out on the cool, sweet, morning air:

"Du joli mois de Mai—"

The singing was interrupted by a voice from over the stream:

"Little maid, little maid, come and row me across the channel. You must take me fishing to-day," it cried.

"Oui, M'sieu," Paula called back, gladly. She was anxious to earn some money, for the winter had been long and bitterly cold. The meagre board in the cabin was exhausted; her father had gone to distant fishing grounds, and her mother was in an ill-temper. Paula wore a coarse, short skirt of blue with Indian leggings and moccasins. A scarlet jacket completed her costume. Her head was uncovered save for the long, black braids tied with bits of bright colored ribbon. She flashed like some tropical bird in the sunshine.

Springing into her canoe, she paddled across the water and guided her skiff into a cove where there was a strip of sand and a safe harbor. A man stood awaiting her coming. A man in the garb of a fisherman, but his white, well-kept hands, his closely cropped hair, and smooth shaven face gave the lie to his rough garments.

"So this is Mademoiselle Paula," he said, pleasantly, stepping into the frail bark that sank a little under his weight.

"Oui, M'sieu," she answered shyly.

"You're quite a well-known young lady," he continued, gallantly. "I've heard of Paula very frequently. May I say Paula?" he questioned.

"Oui, M'sieu," she answered again. "What for not?"

The man smiled, and taking the paddle from Paula's hands pushed away from the sands.

"Mais, M'sieu, I do zat," the girl protested.

"Oh, no," he laughed, "you must be my guide. I'll do the work while you command.

Paula had been taught to obey and accquiesced silently, sitting with downcast eyes, her tiny, brown hands meekly folded in unaccustomed idleness.

The skiff flew over the water, the man's strong body swaying in rhythmic motion with his wield of the paddle.

"Paula, why don't you talk?" he said at length.

She raised her eyes, and for the first time her companion caught a glimpse of the blue that had taken its shading from heaven.

"I not know what to say," she stammered, and then added bravely, "ze spring have come, M'sieu, I like him."

"What else, Paula?" he questioned, encouragingly.

"Zat's all," she smiled, but her reserve was broken and she was soon speaking with childish freedom telling him her store of old, old stories, and with the joy of youth, singing her song of the morning.

"M'sieu," she said, suddenly, "what I shall call you? What name you have?"

"I am Jack to those I like, I am Jack to you, Paula," he replied softly.

"M'sieu Jacque, she repeated slowly. "M'sieu Jacque."

He meant nothing. It was only his way, but his manner was a caress and his words seemed filled with a tender meaning. The women of his world would have understood, and forgotten. Paula, the child, regarded him with the calm, unfaltering gaze of innocence. Then her eyes fell before the admiration in his glance, and Paula's romance was unfolding.

The weeks passed away with the swiftness that happiness lends to the wings of time. The two were constantly together. The child of nature amused the man of the world, that was all. Her beauty charmed his eyes; her sweet innocence appealed to his jaded fancy. Blessed with glorious health and a masculine endurance, she had the daintiness of a lovely woman and made an ideal companion for a few weeks' summer diversion. Her watchful father was far away. Her stolid, indifferent mother was gathering the harvest of the season, and had no thought above fish and blueberries.

The day came when Paula's dream was shattered. The man had grown weary of the pastoral, and longed for the world's beguilements. They had been drifting with the current. "M'sieu Jacque" pretending to fish, while Paula sat idle, watching him from beneath her long lashes. She had grown strangely silent of late, her awakening perception warned her that something was lacking and she had ceased to be a gay comrade. Her companion felt a sense of oppression, and with an impatient jerk drew in his line, and seized the paddle.

"I'm going away this afternoon, Paula," he said abruptly. "I must take you home and get ready to catch the steamer."

"Mais, M'sieu Jacque, what for you go so quick?" she cried piteously.

"Why, Paula, did you think I could stay here forever? I have business that calls me to the city."

"Mais—Mais, M'sieu Jacque, you will come soon again?" she questioned, trying vainly to keep her lips from quivering.

"Perhaps. I may come for the fishing next summer, but it is very doubtful," was the careless answer. "There, there, little girl, don't cry. You will soon forget. Don't cry," he added more gently.

"I not cry, M'sieu Jacque. I not cry, and I not forget."

The boat grated upon the pebbles lying beneath the cliff dwelling.

"M'sieu Jacque" sprang ashore and turned to lift Paula from the boat, but she evaded his arms and filed so swiftly that she had started up the steep incline before he had realized her intention.

"Paula," he called. "Wait a moment and I'll come with you."

She paused, and looking down at his upturned face, said firmly: "Non, M'sieu Jacque. I wish not of you to come. I go alone."

Something in her words forced his obedience.

"But, Paula," he persisted, "is this the way you are going to say good-bye?"

"Oui, M'sieu Jacque," the words came to him brokenly, "I say now the good-bye."

He watched the slender figure toiling upward through the rocks, the scarlet jacket gleaming, her long braids tossing about with the wind, until she entered the cottage and closed the door like a barrier between them.

* * * * * * * * *

The short, vivid summer was ended. The maples flung out their crimson and yellow banners, marshalling a gorgeous company of forest beauties. They, too, were fleeting. The lowering clouds, grim advance guards of winter, frowned overhead, shadowing the storm-tossed waters with a gloom that was terrible and threatening. Paula's father had returned from his fishing, and he was quick to see the change in his daughter. She was gentle and loving as ever, but the spring had gone from her step and her voice had lost its lilt of gladness. He questioned her about the events of the summer. She had little to tell, and the name of "M'sieu Jacque" was scarcely mentioned.

Across the channel the hotel was closed and deserted. Desolation held land and sea in its grasp. Soon the ice god would bind land and sea in his fetters.

To Paula the dreary scene was as something unchanging. The pleasures of her childhood she could no longer enjoy, and she saw her life stretching ahead in everlasting, lonely monotony. She was only a pure-minded, little Pagan, broken and suffering from the experience that makes or mars the untutored woman.

One day, just at the edge of darkness, she wandered aimlessly down the cliff to where, high on the beach, her canoe was resting. To-morrow it would be housed for the winter. She paused by its side and pressed against it. The frail skiff moved very easily. She pushed it again. It grated over the stones, sliding down to the edge of the water. Paula sought for the paddle and climbed into the boat. The waves rocked it gently, and it floated out on their surface. The current caught it and soon it sped along. It answered the call, moving stealthily, at first slowly, and then rushed faster and faster. Through the wild waste of water, the waves lured their victim. The paddle slipped from Paula's fingers. Now the current was master.

The door of the low cabin on the cliff swung open and the form of Paula's father stood out like a silhouette against a background of light, glowing golden. He went a few steps down the pathway, and peered through the gloom. He made a trumpet of his hands, and, bending forward, sent his voice through the silence above the beat of the waves breaking sullenly against the ice-rimmed rocks.

"Paula! Paula!" he shouted, "ze night is cold and late, Paula, mon enfant, why you not come home?"

ELIZABETH AYRES.

MORE BOXES OF GOLD,

And Many Greenbacks.

To secure additional information directly from the people, it is proposed to send little boxes of gold and greenbacks to persons who write the most interesting, detailed and truthful descriptions of their experience on the following topics:

1. How have you been effected by coffee drinking and by changing from coffee to Postum?

2. Do you know any one who has been driven away from Postum because it came to the table weak and character less at the first trial?

3. Did you set such a person right regarding the easy way to make Postum clear, black, and with a crisp, rich taste?

4. Have you ever found a better way to make it than to use four heaping teaspoonsful to the pint of water, let stand on stove until real boiling begins, then note the clock and allow it to continue a gay boiling full 15 minutes from that time stirring down occasionally? (A piece of butter about the size of a navy bean, placed in the pot will prevent boiling over).

5. Give names and account of those you know to have been cured or helped in health by the dismissal of coffee and the daily use of Postum Food Coffee in its place.

6. Write names and addresses of 20 friends whom you believe would be benefited by leaving off coffee. (Your name will not be divulged to them).

Address your letter to the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., writing your own name and address clearly.

Be honest and truthful, don't write poetry or fanciful letters, just plain, truthful statements.

Decision will be made between October 30th and November 10th, 1901, by three judges, not members of the Postum Cereal Co., and a neat little box containing a $10 gold piece sent to each of the five best writers, a box containing a $5 gold piece to each of the 20 next best writers, a $2 greenback to each of the 100 next best, and a $1 greenback to each of the 200 next best writers, making cash prizes distributed to 325 persons.

Almost every one interested in pure food and drink is willing to have their name and letter appear in the papers, for such help as it may offer to the human race. However, a request to omit name will be respected.

Every friend of Postum is urged to write and each letter will be held in high esteem by the company, as an evidence of such friendship, while the little boxes of gold and envelopes of money will reach many modest writers whose plain and sensible letters contain the facts desired, although the sender may have but small faith in winning at the time of writing.

Talk this subject over with your friends and see how many among you can win prizes. It is a good, honest competition and in the best kind of a cause.

A TRANSPLANTED CAVE

The Field Museum's Rare Collection of Natural Formations.

Curator O. C. Farrington, of the Field Columbian museum, has opened an artificial cave at the museum, showing stalactites and other crystalline formations in their natural condition. Within this cave he has placed some of the rarest subterranean rock formations in just the positions in which he discovered them in nature. Besides, the place has been stocked with many varieties of animal found in deep caves.

To give the exhibit all its natural environments there are pools and fountains. The pools abound with blind fish, salamanders and other subterranean forms of life. Many bats cling to the surfaces of the limestone.

This is the first attempt that has ever been made to reproduce cave formations in their pristine condtion.

Several years of diligent search were spent by Mr. Farrington and other geologists in making the collection. There are two valuable old stalagmites. One of them is thought to be 3,000 years and the other 12,000 years old.

These two big chunks of crystalline substances are the largest in existence as far as has been discovered. Both were secured from a cave near Marengo, Ind.

Careful experiments have been made by geologists with a view to computing the age of stalagmites and the rapidity with which they grow. By placing silver plates in stalagmites in caves and observing year by year they have learned that they grow at the rate of about 1-250 of inch in height each year.

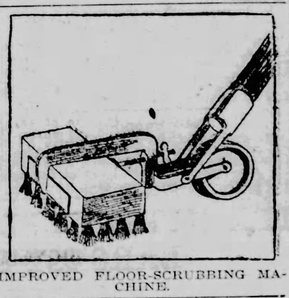
These stalagmites and other crystalline formations are formed by deposits from dripping cave waters. They are the resultant growth from deposits of salt water solutions.

The collection which Mr. Farrington is exhibiting is gathered from all of the best known caves in the United States. Many rare specimens have been brought from Wyandot, Ind., and Dubuque, Ia. The Ball cave, at the latter city, has furnished the most remarkable examples of the growth of stalactites.

One cave in Arizona has contributed odd specimens in green-tinted stalactite. It is thought that the waters of this cave contain sufficient copper to color the deposits. Some of the stalactites are in the shape of folded leaves, while others are conical. The folded leat variety is very rare, while the conical variety is the usual formation.—Chicago Chronicle.

WOMAN INVENTS A SCRUBBING MACHINE

It is not at all a pleasant part of the housewife's labor to scrub the floor with a hand brush and water, and yet this work must be frequently done, if the house is kept clean. Mary Neth Van Derbeck, of Lincoln, Neb., believes she has designed a scrubbing machine which will lighten this labor greatly, and, being a woman, she ought to know what is needed in this line. It will be seen that the handle of the machine, as here illustrated, is pivoted to the frame on which the brush is clamped, the weight being divided between the rubber-tired wheel and the brush when the scrubber is in operation. The advantage of this is that it always maintains the scrubbing brush in a horizontal position, causing the brush to wear evenly and have more effective contact with the floor than if it were rigidly fixed on a handle. Then, too, a new brush can be inserted from time to time without the necessity of purchasing an entire new machine, the clamp holding a brush of any desired size as rigidly as though it were permanently attached to the carriage.



IMPROVED FLOOR-SCRUBBING MACHINE.

THE SUPREMACY OF THE ANGLO SAXON

In these days of awakened interest in race problems and international politics perhaps no catch expression is employed quite so frequently or so carelessly as the "supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon." Books have been written to explain it. The magazines have recently been filled with discussions of it. Scarcely a newspaper now issues from the press innocent of any reference to it. One goes to a lecture—he hears expounded the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon; he goes to church—perchance only there to hear the same thing.

But in what does Anglo-Saxon supremacy consist? It is easy to take a superficial view of this question. In regard to England, for instance, it is natural to respond at once that her supremacy consists in the fact that the sun never sets on her possessions, that her naval power is the mightiest that sweeps the seas, that her trade is the richest on earth and her people the wealthiest. These are points beyond dispute; yet to say that they constitute the position of superiority which England holds is to lay one's self open to the charge of historical shortsightedness. Facts these are, of course, but, after all merely incidental and of little significance apart from the more fundamental facts of which they are but surface manifestations. In deepest truth the supremacy of the English race lies primarily in the political institutions which it has wrought out, and which have been building ever since days long before our Anglo-Saxon forefathers possessed half the British isle or had even begun to dream of naval power or commerce or national unity. It lies, further, in the sturdy persistence with which these political institutions, under conditions sometimes favorable, more often unfavorable, have worked out the nearest approach to men's best conceptions of government and social organization. And, still further, it consists in—or perhaps better, is evidenced by—the fact that the political handiwork of the English people has become both incentive and pattern for all intelligent nation-makers of modern times. Aristotle's dictum that man is a political animal has been peculiarly true of the Anglo-Saxon.—Frederick Austin Ogg, in Modern Culture for September.

Shifting the Blame.

"Do you stand high in the opinion of the Gazzam's?"

"I'm afwaid not. When Mr. Gazzam introduces he says I'm an old fwiend of his daughtah, and when Miss Clawide introduces me she says I'm an old fwiend of her fathah."—Indianapolis Sun.

PILES TRIAL TREATMENT FREE. We will forfeit $500 for any case of Internal, External or Bleeding Piles the Germ Pile Cure fails to cure. Instant and permanent relief. Write at once. Germ Medical Co., 25 E. 14 St., Cincinnati, O.

Blood Poison Cured Free

The Remedy Is Sent Absolutely Free to Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address.

A celebrated Fort Wayne Physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for Syphilis or Blood Poison ever known. It quickly cures all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health.

The illustrations above plainly show what the Grand Discovery will do.

William McGrath, 48 Guilford st., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I am a well man to-day where a year ago I was a total wreck. Several doctors had failed to cure me of syphilis. I was rid of my sores and my skin became smooth and natural in two weeks, and after completing the treatment there was not a sore or pimple on my body, and to-day I am absolutely well. I give you permission to use my name and I will answer all inquiries from suffering men."

Every railroad running into Ft. Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 2382 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Vine Culture.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to query of W. Y., South Glens Falls, N. Y.: For a vineyard, select a good, strong soil, well drained, if possible, on an elevated position; if sloping to the south, so much the better. Run the rows north and south. Plant eight feet apart each way. Plough deep or subsoil the ground before planting. Keep the soil well worked and use manure and ashes as fertilizers. Remove all sprouts coming out of the ground on bearing vines. Train the vines on wire trellises. Tie up the vines at least three times during the season. Heading in the overhanging branches on bearing vines, to ripen the wood and fruit, should be done with a sickle or cornecutter about August 15. Plow shallow up to the vines in the fall and away in the spring, and cultivate well during the summer. In pruning after planting, cut back all young wood except two buds, letting one of these grow up the first season, and the second season, if the cane has made a growth of four feet or over the first season, cut down to within two feet of the ground, letting no more than four of the upper buds grow. All the lower vines should be rubbed off during May.

In case the vine has not made a good growth, it should be cut back to two buds and treated the same as the first season. In the third year, if the vine has made a strong and healthy growth the first two years, two or three of the best canes can be left to produce fruit. These canes should be left about two feet long, starting at the first wire or under. In case the growth from the previous year is light, leave only two canes, about a foot long, near the first wire, all other suckers to be cut off.

After the third year, good judgment should be used not to overtax the vine. Eight or ten feet of young bearing wood, evenly proportioned all over the vine, either as canes or spurs, is about the right quantity of bearing wood to be left on a good, healthy vine. One or two spurs, three or four buds long, should be left near the first wire, to produce canes for the coming season. If trained for an arbor, all young shoots should be cut back to three buds after the fourth year. This produces a dense mass of wood and foliage and offers an abundance of fruit of fair quality.—S. W. D., Michigan.

Ringbone and Spavin.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to J. H., Logansport, W. Va., tell him to try either of the following:

To Remove Ringbone:—Take a piece of lead pipe and bend around, above the part; fasten with copper wire.

Ringbone or Spavin Cure:—Powdered cantharides, castile soap, resin, tincture of iodine and laudanum, each two ounces; mercurial ointment, 5 ounces; sulphate of zinc, ½ ounce; oil of origanum, camphor gum and turpentine, each one ounce; corrosive sublimate, ½ ounce; lard, two pounds. Melt the lard and add the rosin and mercurial ointment till dissolved; then add the powders and the rest, and stir till cold.

Clip the hair and rub in with the hand; after two days rub on lard, and in two days more wash with soap and water, and repeat.—Reader, Mich.

Editor Farmstead: I see in The Blade an inquiry for a cure for ringbone. Take ash lye soap and as much salt as soap; mix well and apply every other day for a month. It will cure ringbone, but will not remove the lump or ridge.—E. J., Glover Gap, W. Va.

Editor Farmstead: Noticing a request made by J. R., Logansport, W. Va., in The Weekly Blade dated August 22, for a cure for ringbone, I will write a cure:

To allay inflammation—Make a lotion composed of sugar of lead, two fluid ounces; acetic acid, four fluid ounces; water, one quart. Mix and apply with cloths to the parts and keep constantly wet with the mixture.

After the inflammation is subdued, apply on and around the margin of the ringbone, with smart friction or rubbing, some of the following blister: Binoiodide of mercury, two drachms; lard, four tablespoonfuls. Mix and as soon as the blister subsides apply again, and keep so doing for two weeks after all the acute symptoms have subsided, and let the horse rest. Do not put the horse to work for some time after a cure is apparently effected.—O. E. D., Elkhart, Iowa.

Barren Apple Trees.

Editor Farmstead: Tell F. J., of Pomeroy, O., that for apple trees which fail to bear fruit when they get large and old enough, to take a sharp knife and cut three circles around the tree two feet from the ground and four inches apart, cutting clear through the bark. This interruption in the flow of the sap will check the growth of the wood and tend to form fruit buds for the next season. This should be done in July. It is too late for this year. Try it next year. In the meantime spread on ashes, etc., in the orchard, plow under peas, clover, etc., to work up the ground.—W. D., Michigan.

Canning Corn.

Editor Farmstead: In reply to C. I., C. Glover Gap, W. Va.—Take corn when in the milk; cut from the cob and scrape the cob well to get all the milk out. Have ready self-sealing fruit jars and pack the corn in them tightly, but do not jam; put rubbers and covers on, giving the cover one turn, so it will not come off. Do not remove the cover after this, or the corn will collect a dust on top and spoil. Put straw in the bottom of a boiler, set jars on this, covering the sides with straw; also so the jars will not touch. Fill the boiler with cold water until half way up the cans, no more. After it begins to boil cook four hours, tighten the covers, set away to cool; tighten again, and set in a dark, cold place. It will keep any length of time. Don't put any water in the jars.

For peas and beans, fill the jars half full of water and boil two hours.—Mrs. S., Bethel, Minn.

Removing Shrubs.

Editor Farmstead:—E. B., Howell, Mich., wants to know what time to move raspberries, shrubs and roses. The best time to move them is just after the leaves fall, or in the spring before the leaves put out.—M. S., West, Va.

Tree Borers.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell W. H. A., Breckenridge, Mo., to mound up his trees in the fall and in the next summer to hoe away the earth and if the borers have made a start dig them out. That's the best way.—S. W. D., Michigan.

Valuable Stock Recipes.

Editor Farmstead:—Here are some tested formulas which readers will do well to put in their scrap books:

Poll Evil.—Clean the sore with castile soapsuds, and dry with warm, soft cloths; then drop into the sore and pipes, if any, eight or ten drops of muriatic acid, twice a day, until it looks like a fresh wound; then wash with soap, and leave to heal, using any good salve or liniment.

(This is very severe, and should be used with caution. Should not the acid be diluted? Will the author please state?—Editor Farmstead.)

Black Salve.—For a cork or a bad cut, to prevent taking cold, take oil of vitriol, 1 ounce; fish oil, ½ pint; turpentine, ½ pint. Mix the acid to the fish oil in a crock or big mouthed bottle, very slowly as it boils and becomes very hot. When the acid is all mixed, put in the turpentine and add some lard to thicken. It makes a very good salve.

Green Salve.—Very good for cuts on horses, etc.. Turpentine, four ounces; beeswax, resin, honey, each two ounces; verdigris, one ounce. Heat all except the verdigris, and when it is melted remove from the fire, and when it begins to cool add the verdigris and stir till cold.—Reader, Mich.

Pickling Pork.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some reader please tell me how to pickle pork so it will keep good?—J. S. C., Swinton, Mo.

No Patent Remedies.

L. J. B., North Cameron, N. Y.:—The editor of the Farmstead can insert no recommendation of any patented remedy or preservative, as it would be first-class advertising. If the proprietors of such wish to reach Blade readers they must advertise.

Lice on Parrott.

S. C. R., Florida:—Buy Persian insect powder of any druggist, and dust thoroughly into the feathers of the bird. Repeat every second or third day until they are destroyed.

Caked Udder.

Editor Farmstead:—Will someone tell me what to do for caked udder in ewes? I have lost one, and another is very sick with it. They are all fat, but when they are taken sick they lose flesh and appetite.—Subscriber, Calkinsville, Mich.

Thrush in Horses' Feet.

Editor Farmstead:—Will someone give a cure for thrush in the forefeet of a horse, caused by contraction and other causes. Would like to have the opinion of different ones who have had experience along this line, and oblige many of The Blade readers.—E. F., Pleasant Lake, Mich.

Cracked Heels.

Editor Farmstead:—Will someone tell what to do for cracked heels? Have a fine milk cow that is very lame with it.—H. G. T., Damascus, Vt.

Gophers.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some reader of The Blade please tell me some way to get rid of gophers? My meadows have been almost completely destroyed for several years. I had a man to catch some for two years, and he caught great numbers, but they come more than ever each year.—F. W., St. Joe, Mo.

Horses' Corns.

Editor Farmstead: Will someone please tell me through your valuable paper the best remedy for corns in a horse's foot. I have a valuable animal afflicted with corns.—J. W. C., Van Alstyne, Texas.

Alfalfa for Seed.

Editor Farmstead:—I would like to have someone tell, through The Blade, how to tend alfalfa for the seed. When shall I cut it? How shall I take care of it, and how shall I thresh it to get the best seed? I would like to see this answered as soon as possible, as my alfalfa is in the pod now.—C. J. W., Peterson, Iowa.

Catching Minks.

Editor Farmstead:—Can any reader of The Blade inform me whatkind of bait I should use to catch minks; they have dens near me on the creek, and come at night and catch my chickens.—W. W. C., Godley, Tex.

Who Can Tell?

Editor Farmstead:—Some time ago I saw in a farm paper the use of either jimson or ginseng seed for an old, rundown horse, and I can not tell which it was or find the paper. Will some one tell which, and give directions for use?—E. H. L., Lansing, Mich.

ANGORA GOATS.

Their Value in Cleaning Up Brush Land—The Mohair.

It is the nature of goats to browse and they will leave the best clover and blue grass pasture to feed upon leaves and shrubs. They will not bark trees any worse than sheep, but will eat the young and tender growth and leaves. In winter, they will eat small brush and evergreens. If some additional winter feed is necessary, straw is useful, but cornstalks are better, and hay is best of all, with a little grain. They must have as rational treatment as other kinds of live stock in order to thrive. If greatly neglected, they will give little or no profit.

A brushy pasture of 40 acres, supporting a dozen or 15 cows would, in addition, keep 20 or 30 goats, and in a year or two more cows. The goats eat little grass where they can browse on brush, and will clean up a piece of land of weeds and other growth so that more grass can be grown. They will thrive on grass alone, but a greater profit can be made if they can be utilized to clean up land. In the west they are largely used for this purpose.

The important sources of revenue from Angora goats are the annual clip of mohair and the increase of stock. The males are treated in the same way as sheep and make excellent mutton. Where they browse exclusively on brush, the meat has a wild flavor somewhat resembling venison, but where fed on grass, hay and grain, it is difficult to distinguish from mutton. According to bulletin 27 of the bureau of animal industry of the U. S. department of agriculture, there were used by the mills in this country in '99, 1,077,930 pounds domestic and 1,119,465 pounds imported mohair, all the domestic product being consumed by four mills in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Much of the domestic mohair is coarse and contains considerable kemp. The coarser the fiber the lower the value to the spinner. The best fiber is usually very curly, in ringlets rather, but not kinky. This is of course produced upon animals of the best blood. On the subject of weight and value of fleece C. P. Bailey, of California, a well known breeder, says that half-bred goats will scarcely shear enough to pay for the shearing, three-fourths bred sh

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Europe in 1790.

"What was the geographical arrangement of Europe previous to the French revolution?"—M. T., Adams, N. Y.

In 1789, Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal and Turkey in Europe were practically as they are now. There was no Norway, that country being included in the kingdom of Denmark. Holland and Belgium were about the same as at present, but there was no Germany. The present empire of Germany then consisted of a large number of petty states and principalities. Austria was then known as the German or Holy Roman Empire. Poland was a great kingdom, and included Hungary. Italy was split up into numerous small states. Sweden was larger than now, including at that time a portion of what is now Russia. The great power of Europe at the time was Austria, which dominated what is now Germany, and Italy also.

Carpet Bag Rule.

"Please explain the ten years of carpet bag rule in Texas. What was the rule, and who were the carpet baggers?"—R. Y. W., Stinson, Mo.

The name "carpet bagger" was given to every northern man who went south after the civil war. A great many soldiers in the northern armies were favorably impressed with the country they saw, and after peace was established went to the south with the sincere intention of settling and helping to build it up. With this class, however, there went a great many scheming politicians of doubtful antecedents and character, who took advantage of the colored vote to advance their fortunes. These were the individuals to whom the name "carpet bagger" was first given; but in their anger and fear the men of the south did not stop to discriminate between these and the really valuable, bona fide settlers, and in the end drove them all out. The result of this ill considered action was to delay the development and prosperity of the south at least twenty-five years, and it is only now that that section of our great nation is coming out from under the cloud of prejudice which overshadowed it so long.

Our Colored Population.

"What was the population of the colored people of the United States in 1870, the first census after emancipation? What per cent were educated? What population and state of education in 1880, 1890 and 1900? What was the value of property owned by them in each year named? You see my motive in asking these questions is to learn the status of the colored race from time to time, and know what progress they have made since emancipation."—J. A. B., Pikeville, Tenn.

The colored population of the United States was in 1870, 4,880,009; 1880, 6,580,793; 1890, 7,470,040; 1900, not yet published.

The figures of colored illiteracy in the census of 1870 were so unreliable as returned that no complete summary was compiled.

In 1880 the percentage of colored illiteracy was 70 per cent. In 1890, 56.8 per cent; and the figures for 1900 have not yet been published. We are unable to find any statistics giving the property owned by the colored people as a class.

Treaties With Spain.

"Did we not have a treaty of peace with Spain before the war of 1898? Please give the provisions of that treaty. Tell us what we were bound up to do by that treaty, and what Spain was pledged to do. Give all the provisions of the treaty."—J. B., Woodlawn, Mo.

There was no treaty of peace in effect between the United States and Spain prior to the war of 1898, for the reason that there had been no occasion for one, as at no time previous had there been war between the two countries. There was in fact the usual amicity of amity and commerce, which provided for the formal intercourse between the two nations, and for the rights and safety of the citizens of each, when within the confines of the other. It also provided that the commerce of the United States should have equal privileges with that of the most favored nation with which Spain had treaties. It would be impossible in our limited space to give all the provisions of the treaty in detail.

Poe's "The Bells."

"What led Edgar Allan Poe to write 'The Bells?'"—H. L. F., East Fairfield, O.

The story of The Bells, as told by Mrs. Shew, a warm friend of Poe's at one time in his life, as as follows: One early summeru day Poe called and complained of a lack of inspiration. Mrs. Shew persuaded him to drink tea in a conservatory, whose open windows let in the sound of church bells. She also gave him some paper, but he declined to write, saying he disliked the noise of bells. Mrs. Shew then wrote "The Bells, by E. A. Poe," as a title, and added, "The bells, the little silver bells." The poet immediately made a stanza, after which Mrs. Shew again wrote "The heavy iron bells," and this idea Poe also elaborated. From this beginning the poem as it now stands was created.

A Tree's Heart.

"Is there any life in the heart of a tree, or in that part between the heart and bark?"—O. G., Marsh, Iowa.

There is no vital principle apparent in the heart of a tree, and but little in the so-called sap-wood. They appear to bear to the tree the same relation that the bones do to an animal. That is, while having seemingly little life themselves, they form the framework upon which the living portion is supported. There is, however, evidence of functional action in both the heart and sap-wood of a tree, probably in connection with the breathing of the tree; but this is obscure and not clearly understood.

No One Ever Did.

"Who have been successful in passing over Niagara Falls in a barrel, and who have not? When one performs this feat, who are the commissioners that pay him and where do they live?"—C. A. G., Patterson, Ill.

No one ever attempted to go over Niagara Falls in a barrel; and no one who did would ever come out alive. Below the Falls, the river runs through a deep gorge, with a rapid and broken current. Two or three fools have gone through this dangerous current in a barrel, and came out alive.

There is no reward for anybody doing this, and no "commissioners." The fool who courts death in that way does it at his own expense and his own risk.

Another Gen. Miles.

"Is the present General Miles, who is commander of the United States army, the same Gen. Miles who surrendered the Union forces at Harper's Ferry?"—J. L., L., Logansport, Ind.

They are not the same. The latter was Brigadier General Dixon S. Miles, born in 1804, died Sept. 16, 1862. He graduated from the Military Academy in '26, and served, with distinction in the Mexican War. He was colonel of the 28th infantry at the breaking out of the civil war, commanding the reserve at the first Bull Run. In March, 1862, he was put in command of a brigade guarding the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and in September he was put in charge of Harper's Ferry, which he surrounded, with 11,500 troops, which he surrendered with 11,500 troops, wounded by the bursting of a shell after the capitulation.

Lieutenant-General Nelson Appleton Miles was born in 1839, and was engaged in a dry goods house in Boston when the civil war broke out. He entered the volunteer service as lieutenant in the 22d Massachusetts. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 61st New York dating from May 31, 1862. He was in all the battles of the Peninsula, before Richmond, and at Antietam, and Sept. 30 was made colonel. He was in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, except one, up to the surrender of Lee, and was wounded three times. He was made major general of volunteers in 1865, mustered out of the volunteer service in 1866, and commissioned as colonel of the 40th regular infantry. His Indian campaigns are too well known to need recapitulation.

Volcanoes.

"Will you please tell me how many active volcanoes are in the world?"—A. B., Montezunca, N. C.

It is impossible to determine with any degree of accuracy the number of existing volcanic vents in the world. Humboldt fixed it at 407, of which 225 had been active within a century. Of the latter, he judged about half to be on the Asiatic islands. But it now seems that his figures were too low. It was estimated, about 25 years ago, that the Indian archipelago alone contains over 900.

Roman and Greek Churches.

"Will you please give information through your paper: What is the difference between the Roman Catholic religion and the Greek Catholic religion?"—Subscriber, Pyrle, Iowa.

The Greek church (called also the Greek Catholic, the Orthodox Greek, the Russian, and the Eastern church), adheres only to the doctrinal decrees of the first seven ecumenical councils, ending with that of Nicea, in A. D. 787, of the so-called Quinisextum of Constantinople, held in 692, and of the council held at Constantinople under Photius in 879 and 880. It rejects the authority of all the succeeding councils recognized by the Roman Catholic church. The first difference between Rome and Constantinople arose as early as A. D. 482, which caused a severing of the communion between the churches of the East and the West. Pope Formosus, in 891, restored the union, which was frequently thereafter interrupted. The great point of dogmatic difference between the two arose through the adoption by the Western church, at the synod of Toledo, A. D. 589, of the dogma that the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father and the Son. The Eastern church holds that the Spirit proceeds from the Father through the Son. It would take columns to synopsize the quarrels between the two churches on points of dogma, and other subjects.

The Greek church holds, in common with the Roman, the doctrines of the seven sacraments, of the sacrifice of the mass, of the veneration of the Virgin Mary, the saints, images and relics, of the meritoriousness of fasting and other works, the hierarchical degrees of ecclesiastical orders, and of monasticism.

Its peculiar tenets are chiefly these: It disavows the authority of the pope, and his infallibility in matters of doctrine; holds baptism by immersion the true rite, though it allows other forms; administers the Lord's Supper in both kinds; gives confirmation and communion to children immediately after baptism; it denies the existence of purgatory, yet prays for the dead; it maintains the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father, as principal, through the Son as a medium; it does not allow statues, or images in relief or embossed work, but uses paintings or engravings in copper or silver; it allows the marriage of priests.

Pronunciation.

H. L., Yale, Ill.: The following is the pronunciation of the words you send; as near as we can give them:

Herculaneum—Her-kue-lay-nee um, accent on third.

Hermaphrodite—Her-maf-ro-dite, accent on second.

Phidias is Fid-e-as, accent on first; while the old Greek form, Pheidias, is accented on the second, but pronounced the same.

Polycletus—Pole-ick-lye-tus, accent on third.

Gottschalk—Gots-shalk, accent on first.

Ximines—Zim-in-eez, accent on third.

Honore Balzac—Hon-or-ay Balzack, accent on last in Honore, on first in Balzac.

Josef Hofman—Joseph Hoffman.

Ludovic Halevy—Loo-do-vick Hah-lay-vy, accent on second and last.

Taxes.

"For what purposes, if any, are moneys paid into a county treasury as taxes, utilized, while awaiting the official payment of the county's expenses?"—J. W. M., Davis, Ohio.

The taxes paid include those for state expenses, for common schools, for county and township expenses, and for city expenses, in addition to the pension of surviving volcanic vents in the world. Humboldt fixed it at 407, of which 225 had been active within a century. Of the latter, he judged about half to be on the Asiatic islands. But it now seems that his figures were too low. It was estimated, about 25 years ago, that the Indian archipelago alone contains over 900.

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The Midnight Sun.

"Will you please give all the information you can on the Alaskan midnight sun?"—W. M. M., Minnie, Tenn.

There is no midnight sun peculiar to Alaska. Any point north of a certain parallel of latitude has the midnight phenomenon. Owing to the inclination of the axis of the earth to the plane of its orbit, during the summer solstice, the sun shines on a portion of the earth near the North Pole continuously, and there is no division of time into night and day. For instance, the phenomena at all points on the parallel of Hammerfest, clear around the globe, are exactly as those given for Hammerfest, in the following extract:

"Hammerfest, Norway, has the distinction of being the northernmost town in the world, lying in latitude 70 degrees 40 minutes and 11 seconds, while the North Cape is 71 degrees 10 minutes and 40 seconds. At Hammerfest the sun does not set from May 13 to July 29, and does not rise from November 18 to January 23. Vegetation is very rare. The landscape is thoroughly arctic. A patch of grass, a few creeping pines and hardy flowers, little bunches of reindeer moss and the brown lichens that cling to the rock are the only signs of plant life. The rest of the surface of the earth is bare, gray rock and gravel."

United States Consuls.

"What are the duties of an United States consul, what salary is paid, etc.?"—H. E. W., Springfield, Mo.

A consul is a public officer, commissioned by the government to manage and protect the commercial interests of its citizens in other countries, and, also, to act as its agent whenever occasion requires. These consuls are formally recognized by the countries within whose jurisdiction they act.

The pay of consuls varies from nothing up to moderate sums. They are allowed certain fees, which at some places amount up well. The United States consulship at Liverpool is considered one of the choicest of all our political positions.

English Sovereigns.

"Please give the names and time of reign of each king or ruler of England since Elizabeth's time to Queen Victoria."—E. J., Newman Grove, Neb.

Here is the list:

James I	1603 to 1625
Charles I	1625 to 1649
Commonwealth	1649 to 1660
Charles II	1660 to 1685
James II	1685 to 1689
William and Mary	1689 to 1694
William (alone)	1694 to 1702
Anne	1702 to 1714
George I	1714 to 1727
George II	1727 to 1760
George III	1760 to 1820
George IV	1820 to 1830
William IV	1830 to 1837
Victoria	1837 to 1900

Democratic Control of House.

"The Democrats here claim that they have never had a majority in the House of Representatives. I tell them they did in Cleveland's last administration. Which is right?"—B. H. O., Nebo, Ga.

Since the formation of the Republican party the Democrats have had majorities in nine out of the twenty-two houses of Representatives, as follows: In the 35th, 44th, 45th, 46th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 52d and 53d Congresses. The Democrats had a majority in the House of Representatives the entire four years of Cleveland's first term, and two years—893, 1895—of his second term.

Tea Roses.

"Why is a certain variety of roses called tea roses, and how can one tell a tea rose from other varieties?"—L. O. E., Oakland City, Ind.

The tea rose (rosa Indica odorata) was first imported from China to England in 1810. Its chief characteristics are its smooth bark, thorns placed far apart, shining leaves and constant habit of showing blooming. There are many varieties and colors, but all are distinguished by their refined delicacy of form and color. There is a faint suggestion of tea in the scent, which gave this rose its common name.

Petroleum.

"Please tell us where, when, and by whom was the first petroleum found, and for what purpose were they operating when it was found?"—L. W. H., Brown's X Roads, Ky.

Petroleum has been known in Persia, China, Japan and other countries for an immemorial period, in China it was also obtained by Artesian borings before the dawn of history. In the United States, it was first discovered in Allegany county, New York, in 1632, by a French missionary; and it was long known and used as a medicine, under the name of Seneca oil. All these facts had little bearing on the subject, and it was not until its real value was discovered that petroleum became important. As early as 1834, oil was distilled from shale for lighting purposes in France; and as late as 1859, coal oil was extensively manufactured by distillation in this country.

In 1854, the Pennsylvania Rock Oil company was organized for the purpose of obtaining petroleum. After many vicissitudes, in 1858 they employed Col. E. L. Drake, to dig an artesian well; but it was not until 1859 that work was begun, and on August 29 the drill struck a crevice into which it dropped six inches. The next day the well was found to be nearly full of petroleum. Oil was struck in this well at the depth of only 69 feet. The success of this well was the signal for the grand rush that followed, and it was the beginning of the immense industry which has since been developed.

That Bicycle Question.

Editor Question Bureau:—In your answer to "What keeps the bicycle from toppling over when not guided by the handle," I believe you are slightly mistaken in your explanation.

It is caused by the same law of motion that keeps a hoop, or single wheel, from falling over when set in motion, and for the same reason that a top can be made to spin as long as sufficient motion is kept up.

When a bicycle is running at a rapid rate and begins to tip, say to the right, this law of motion causes the front wheel to turn slightly to the right also. This, of course, rights the machine instantly. Now, according to the theory of stable equilibrium I understand that if a bicycle is going at the rate of eleven miles an hour, on a perfectly level and smooth track, it would not fall down. Then, if this is true, we might lock the front wheel in a perfectly straight line with the back one, and if the eleven miles an hour were kept up it would continue to stand up. Then, what difference would it make if the maching gradually retarded its motion and came to a stop? It ought to continue standing up yet, by equilibrium. It has just as large a base to stand on as it has at any moment while it is under motion. It does not seem at all scientific to call this stable equilibrium.—T. E. J. F., Lawrence, Mich.

Andrew Carnegie.

"Will you please state in your columns the amount of money given away by Mr. Carnegie, as nearly as you can"—J. D. C., Shepherd, Mich.

The sum total up to a few days ago was $1,219,500. Of this about $10,000,000 was given for library buildings, and in almost every instance the gift was made on condition that the community should furnish a site for the building and agree to provide a yearly sum for the support equal to from 5 to 10 per cent of the amount of the gift.

And that reminds us to say that every week we are asked to print Mr. Carnegie's address, or send it by mail. Please, friends, do not ask it. Read the rules at the head of this department.

Schley in Korea.

"Reading about the Sampson-Schley-Maclay racket, we get an account of a little trouble we had with Korea, in 1871, in which Schley figured. Well, what were we doing surveying in Korea, anyhow? Who is Corea? To what country does Corea belong? Tell us all about it. I want to know all about it. I want to know why we were in Corea surveying, as taxes, utilized, while awaiting the official payment of the county's expenses?"—J. W. M., Davis, Ohio.

In 1866 the Koreans captured an American trading schooner and massacred her crew. Our government decided a treaty for the protection of shipwrecked sailors a necessity, and accordingly sent Rear Admiral John Rodgers and our minister to China with a fleet of four vessels to negotiate it. The fleet arrived off the mouth of the Ping Yang river, and as no charts of the river were in existence, boats were sent ahead to make sounding, assurances meanwhile being sent to the Korean government of the peaceful character of the mission. Nevertheless the boats were fired upon by the Korean forts. Admiral Rodgers at once decided to resent the insult by reducing the forts. An expedition was organized, under the command of Commander Lewis A. Kimberly, with Lieutenant Commander Schley as adjutant. After severe fighting, lasting several days, in which Schley distinguished himself, the forts were captured. As for what and where Korea is we refer you to any school geography. You probably know that Corea and Korea are simply different spellings of the same word.

Miscellaneous.

J. S., Dowelltown, Tenn.: We know of no such organization.

G. W. S., Acting, Tenn.: We can not imagine its nature. Better have it analyzed by a chemist.

W. V. S., Camp Chase, O.: We are sorry we can not answer. Any electrician in Columbus will be glad to tell you.

L. A., Cliff Top, W. Va.: No one knows any more about it than is given in the passage of scripture you quote.

M. M. A., Benton, Ind.: We will be glad to answer if you send full name. Initials don't go. Please read Rule 1.

Subscriber, Fort Collins, Colo.: Tennyson wrote the poem, "Mariana in the Moated Grange." We never heard of the other poem.

J. B. L., Melvine, Tenn.: The sentence you send can be spoken, but can not be written correctly, as there is no word that combines to, too and two. We can not give addresses of old coin dealers, as it would be an advertisement; and if they wish to reach our readers, they must advertise and pay for it. Please note the rules at the head of this department.

H. J. C., Wells, Minn.: We do not know. You can find out by sending a letter of inquiry to the Secretary of State at each state capital.

C. L. B., Lebeck, Mo.: Special lathes are manufactured for turning broom handles. Better get a catalogue from some manufacturer of broom machinery.

S. S. M., Saxton, Ky.: The specimen you send is a worn fragment of some kind of fresh-water shell—mussel or clam. It has been tumbling down some stream for perhaps a hundred years, and is much worn by rubbing on rocks and sand.

H. F. P., Baldwin, Kan.: A few weeks ago we gave the origin of Sunday Schools, by Robert Raikes. He gathered ragged children into the schools, and taught them to read, and also the primary truths of religion.

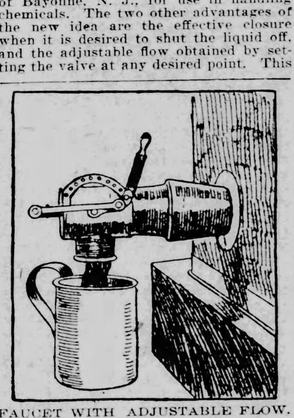
J. O. M., Burwell, Neb.: Sometimes pearls found in the common oyster are valuable. Most of them are very small, and often are not found until the oyster is cooked, when of course they are valueless, the heat destroying the luster.

J. A. W., Merry Oaks, N. C.: There is not the slightest doubt that the moon moves around the earth, that the earth and other planets move around the sun, and that the sun, with all its attendant planets is moving around through space. The proofs of these facts are incontrovertible, though some of these proofs are not understandible without a good knowledge of mathematical astronomy.

L. M., Swanton, O.: The President was invited to attend the launching of the battleship Ohio, at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco. He accepted. As soon as this was known, invitations poured in upon him to visit cities along the route, going and coming. So a trip was laid out, going through Virginia, Tennessee, and other states to New Orleans, thence west over the Southern Pacific to San Francisco, thence up to Portland, Oregon, and east over the Northern Pacific. Mrs. McKinley's serious illness cut short the trip, and the President, with her, returned direct to Washington from San Francisco.

IMPROVED FAUCET FOR CHEMICALS

The corrosion of metallic faucets by certain kinds of dye liquids and chemicals makes their use impossible, and hence wooden faucets must be substituted for the purpose. Our illustration shows an improved wooden faucet which has been patented by Joseph Nagengask, of Bayonne, N. J., for use in handling chemicals. The two chief advantages of the new iden are the effective closure when it is desired to shut the liquid off, and the adjustable flow obtained by setting the valve at any desired point. This

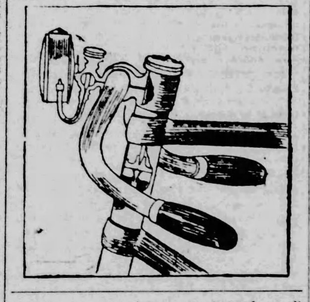


FAUCET WITH ADJUSTABLE FLOW.

latter improvement is especially advantageous in dye works, where the chemicals must be mixed gradually as they flow in uniform streams from the several tanks, the faucet letters being set in corresponding notches in the semicircular bridge provided for this purpose. The plunger is connected with the controlling lever by rods, and the action of swinging the lever through its arc moves the plunger from or toward its seat within the valve. Of course the same pattern of faucet will be found useful for other purposes for which its simplicity recommends it.

NOVELTY LAMP FOR YOUR BICYCLE

Acetylene seems to be the proper light for the bicycle, and about the only objection hitherto has been the bulk of the apparatus necessary to generate and store the gas for use. Our illustration shows a new design of lamp for this purpose, which, while still having the necessary bulk, conceals it in such a



manner as to give a neat and small appearance to the lamp. The apparatus has been patented in this country by Arthur Macleod Carey, of Middlesbrough, England. The arrangement consists essentially of a tube of brass, divided into two chambers, the lower of which contains the cartridge of calcium carbide and the upper the water to be admitted to the carbide for generating the gas, the flow being regulated by a pin valve located between the two compartments. The handle-bars of the cycle are made of steel tubing, and the usual open ends are sealed gas tight, with a passage leading from the gas generator to the interior of the bar. This allows the bar to be used for a storage chamber, and the only portion of the lamp exposed is a valve and flame hood, which may be detached when not in use. The intention of the inventor is to manufacture the handle-bar and lamp complete to replace the ordinary bar.

When pain is properly controlled, in the vast majority of cases, nothing else is needed. Nature removes the cause. Antikamnia tablets soothe the nerves instead of benumbing them—they never derange the normal processes. One to two five-grain tablets every hour or two always relieve pain promptly.—Western Medical News.

BEFORE MARRIAGE AND AFTER

Dr. Temple, the Archbishop of Canterbury, is a notable personage about whom many good stories are related. Some years ago a young curate seeking to be licensed was bidden by Dr. Temple to read a few verses of the Bible, in order that his fitness for conducting public worship might be judged.

"Not loud enough," was the criticism of the bishop when the young man had finished.

"Oh! I'm sorry to hear that, my lord," replied the curate; "a lady in the church yesterday told me I could be heard most plainly all over."

"Ah! are you engaged?" suddenly asked Dr. Temple.

"Yes, my lord."

The bishop smiled grimly and said: "Now listen to me, young man. While you are engaged don't believe anything the lady tells you, but," he added with a deep chuckle, "after you are married believe every word she says."—London Truth.

Boston Lovers.

Carrie—Fred is coming again this evening. I do so enjoy his visits. He always has so much to say and he says it so nicely, too.

Bertha—But he can't really be in love with you, dear; when a young man is in love it is almost impossible for him to talk at all.—Boston Transcript.

FOOLISH VERSELETS.

Will you please tell me, if you know,
Why it is that a crow can't crow?

The curious zebra is covered with bars,
He'd make a nice flag if he only had stars.

He told a story, his facts were blurred,
And now he's called the lyre bird.

The goat's not a cycle, yet in books I've read
The pictures show handle bars up on his head.

The quaint porcupine, people say, disappoints,
But yet you'll admit he has many fine points.

The owl is a bad bird; at least so they say,
He's out every night and he's sleeping all day.

It may rain cats and dogs, and I never would fear,
But gracious, suppose it would ever reindeer.

The kangaroo never will dance till he drops,
And yet he's attended a great many hops.

Money flies, but then I've heard
That here exists a dollar bird.

The trademark is good, it prohibits a
And even the Esquimau uses a seal.

When on the water it's fine luck,
To watch and see a steamer duck.

An animal here which is down on the blotter
They say catches flies, but I don't think it otter.

"Ah," sighed the wren, when all was still,
"What made the nighthawk whip-poor-will?"

The elephant hasn't cloth clothing, they say,
To pack in his trunk when he goes far away.

"Now, see here, ma, I'm more than sure,"
Cried Teddy, who's a sage,
"Our canary birds eats fish because
There's perches in his cage."

King Leo Lion, a beast,
One fine day attended a feast,
He ate up each guest,
And then took a rest,
And murmured, "Well, I'm not the least."

Said Tommy to his sister,
"Come here before you go.
Here's an awful lot of funny things
You would like to know.
Is a young man ant an uncle?
Is a jaybird always green?
Do lightning bugs make lightning?
Does a king crawl up to queen?
Is a bluebird melancholy?
Does a flea enjoy a hop?
Do butterines make butter?
Does a skybird ever drop?
Is a little bull a bullet?
Does a partridge make you quail?
Is a parson bird a preacher?
Can a railbird make a rail?
And there is only one thing more
About which I really care,
Is the Welsh rabbit related
To the festive Belgian hare?"
—Newark News.

SWINGING FLOWER STAND FOR WINDOWS

Blooming plants in the window are beautiful to look at from the exterior, and yet when it is desired to adjust the shade, wash the glass or close the shutters they become a great nuisance if the pots are placed on the usual shelves sus-

AFFORDS EASY ACCESS TO THE WINDOW.

pended on brackets across the window. Our picture shows a very handy arrangement, which leaves the window free at any time for cleaning and makes it possible to obtain access to either side of the plants without turning the pots. The frame which supports the shelves is extremely light and can be removed bodily when the plants are taken out of doors in the spring. A small bracket is secured to the top of the window frame, and a second bracket rests on the floor, the vertical post of the frame swinging between the two. A bracing rod aids in the support of the pots, and it is an easy matter to swing the whole stand around against the wall of the room should it be desired to allow more light to enter or to display the plants in the room. The inventor of this handy arrangement is Fred L. Reach, of Dalton, Mass.

BEHAVING LIKE A LADY.

A little girl from an East End slum was invited with others to a charity dinner given at a great house in the West End of London. In the course of the meal the little maiden startled her hostess by propounding the query:

"Does your husband drink?"

"Why, no," replied the astonished lady of the house.

After a moment's pause the miniature querist proceeded with the equally bewildering questions:

"How much coal do you burn? What is your husband's salary? Has he any bad habits?"

By this time the presiding genius of the table felt called upon to ask her humble guest what made her asks such strange questions.

"Well, was the innocent reply, "mother told me to behave like a lady, and when ladies call at our house they always ask mother those questions."—Spare Moments.

What Ailed Tommy.

"Can any one tell me why Tommy McGregor is absent?"

A little girl raised her hand.

"Well, Mary, you may speak."

"Please, ma'am," said Mary, "it's 'cause he's got 'measles inside.'"

The source of Mary's information may be easily guessed. One had read the contagious disease card that was tacked on the outside of Tommy's house.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Night and Morning.

Hope is a beauteous morning-plant; man goes to sleep half dead—
And wakes with great and glorious visions buzzing in his head.
—Detroit Free Press.

Employment That Pays

is offered to Women, Men, Grown Girls and Boys in the vicinity of their homes by our Subscription Department. We give liberal compensation; the greatest terms ever offered. Prompt reply secures a desirable and permanent position as our special authorized representative, with exclusive rights. Previous experience desirable, but not necessary. FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY, for years a leader among the best illustrated magazines for the home, is stronger, brighter and better than ever. Articles, Stories by famous writers, illustrations by well known artists. Outfit free to persons accepted as agents. Write us a postal today and name two references. This is an opportunity too good to neglect.

FRANK LESLIE PUBLISHING HOUSE, Founded 1855.
141-147 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Man's Influence Over Man.

Remarkable Words on Personal Magnetism From an Eminent Divine.

NO SUBJECT HAS EXCITED SO much interest or awakened so much discussion among thinking people of late as that of Personal Magnetism. It is worthy of note that clergymen, doctors, college presidents and men of science everywhere are giving it deep thought. Many of them have openly certified to its wonderful powers. The outspoken words of the Rev. Paul Weller, of Gorham, N. Y., in this connection will call forth no little additional comment.

REV. PAUL WELLER.

In answer to a personal letter from an intimate friend, asking if it were true that he (Rev. Weller) had become a firm believer in Personal Magnetism and Hypnotism, Rev. Weller wrote:

The facts are: The subject of Personal Magnetism or Hypnotism, to which I have devoted many years of study was recently more forcibly than ever called to my attention through reading a scientific work on the subject, now being circulated by the New York Institute of Science of Rochester, N.Y.

I am a minister of the Gospel, but I do not hesitate to say that the reading of that book and the subsequent study of its contents have worked an all-powerful, important and good influence over me. My recommendation of Personal Magnetism, a subject which every man and woman may study with profit, is made after thorough investigation and with complete knowledge of its great value. I make this statement deliberately. The study of Personal Magnetism, as set forth in the admirable books I have mentioned above, should be next to the study of the Holy Bible.

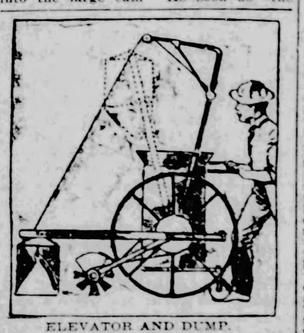
Personal Magnetism embodies all the law governing man's influence over man. It is the power that makes men mold the minds of men. It turns life's failures into successes. It develops the latent powers of the will, and makes one capable of the accomplishment of great deeds. I have received many letters on the subject, and to all writers I have answered: "Write to the New York Institute of Science, Rochester, N.Y., asking for their scientific work on Personal Magnetism and Hypnotism. It will be sent to you free of charge. If its perusal does as much for you as it did for me, you will thank me the longest day you live for having called your attention to the book.

Yours truly,
Rev. PAUL WELLER.

It will only be necessary for you to send your request to the New York Institute of Science, Dept. RK1, Rochester, N. Y., and you will receive the volume Rev. Paul Weller recommends by return mail. IT IS FREE. A postal card will bring it.

AUTOMATIC SWEEPER FOR CITY STREETS

Since asphalt has come to be the most generally used pavement in the cities it is a common practice for gangs of men to be constantly at work with brooms, shovels and barrows keeping the pavements clean, but the labor is slow and the territory covered by one man comparatively small. To decrease the labor and increase the amount of pavement to be cleaned by one man Jesse M. Harr, of Washington, D. C., has designed the machine which we show in the accompanying picture. In operation the sweeper is pushed along by the man, the long brush revolving rapidly to push the dirt ahead. The bucket suspended in front of the brush is open at the rear, and stands still on the pavement just long enough for the brush to roll the dirt into it, when the ratchet device on the large wheel pulls the bucket up on the rope and automatically dumps the contents into the large can. As soon as the



ELEVATOR AND DUMP.

dumping is completed the bucket falls to the pavement again, the slotted guide-bar serving to throw it out some distance in front of the brush, where it rests until the brush reaches it and pushes in the dirt again. Thus the sweeper is always in motion, and no time is lost except to empty the large can when it becomes full.

THE LADIES.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co. printed near the bottom of the package. For sale by all druggists.

ALL SORTS.

Saloons are permitted on San Francisco ferryboats.

Los Angeles has thirteen parks, big and little, the average park area being 3,740 acres.

No woman has entered the Convent of St. Catharine, on Mt. Sinai, for 1,400 years.

Since 1890 the pension disbursements have been more than $1,500,000,000.

Spain is the only country in Europe which has a smaller foreign population than Norway.

Switzerland exported last year 3,086,777 silver watches, 2,366,426 nickel and 800,251 gold watches.

Last year there were 192,705 miles of telegraphic lines and 933,153 miles of wire in the United States.

The average annual consumption of beer per head of the population is 206 liters in Berlin and 566 in Munich.

The Sunday School.

Sunday School Lesson for September 15
Jacob a Prince with God. Gen. xxxii:1-32
By J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

CONTEXT.—After his vision at Bethel, studied last week, Jacob resumed his journey. On arriving at Haran he met Rachel at the well, where she came to water the sheep. Brought home to Laban her father, Jacob served fourteen years for his two wives. The story of the polygamous marriage, of the concubines and the children, the dissensions and deceits, reveals the spirit of the life of that time, and will repay careful study as showing the institutions and customs of the patriarchal system. Jacob's increasing wealth excited the jealousy of Laban's sons, and various contracts were made in the interest of peace. But separation ultimately became necessary. With a numerous household and with large possessions, Jacob left Haran. The departure was made secretly, lest, as was justly supposed, Laban would oppose it. To-day's lesson powers an incident in the homeward journey of Jacob.

MESSENGERS.—(Verses 1 to 5.) Separation from his father-in-law, amicably effected at last, did not remove all fear from the mind of Jacob. He remembered that twenty or more years before, for a mess of pottage he had purchased his brother's birthright, that the brother was greatly offended, and that his life had been preserved only by flight (Gen. xxvii:41-45), and he properly considered that on his return the long-cherished enmity might provoke strife. Still he had been chosen as the divine channel of blessing to the world, and he must be protected and assured. It was therefore with great comfort that he beheld a company of angels, whom he called God's host sent to be his escort (Heb. 1:14) as afterward appeared to the great captain (Josh. v:14). Encouraged by this manifestation, Jacob adopted a prudential measure. He sent messengers before him with instructions to go into the country where his brother Esau dwelt, and to tell of his wealth and prosperity, probably to convince Esau that he no longer needed the father's wealth which had departed far away.

ANXIETY.—(Verses 6 to 8.) After traveling hundreds of miles to Edom, the servants delivered the message and returned with the startling information that Esau was coming to meet his brother, and that with him were four hundred men. Jacob's mind was filled with serious apprehension concerning the meeting of this visit. He had reason to fear that the company would be hostile. The old score might be avenged in blood. His life might be sacrificed, his flocks and herds taken away, and his family and servants slain. But Jacob was not to be overcome by his distress. With that ready grasping the situation which was so characteristic of him in all the course of his eventful life, he prepared himself for the coming interview by making upon it. Many another man has come up to a point where he found it necessary to withdraw into solitude (Matt. xiv:23). All night he engaged in prayer. Relief did not come, but it troubled spirit. As if in bodily form some supernatural being, supposed to have been the Lord, wrestled with him. Jacob sought a blessing which the other did not grant at first, but he held steadily to his plea until the dawn came. That night of struggle began the new era in Jacob's life. The victory gained was signalized by a new name, Israel, which was thereafter borne by him and his posterity.

MEMORIAL.—(Verses 20 to 32.) All great events, if indeed any are strictly trivial, are worthy to be kept in remembrance. They belong to posterity, and help to transmit and perpetuate the influences that surround them. This night of prayer was commemorated in two ways. The place where it occurred was called Peniel, the face of God, as Jacob himself had given himself, who felt that he had seen God. From generation to generation that name, marking a certain locality, told the story of the wrestling patriarch to all who heard it. The other memorial was a permanent personal infirmity that led to a national observance. In the wrestling Jacob's thigh was for a time put out of joint, and he halted as he walked from the place. Wherefore, the Israelites forever after refrained from eating the thigh, thus testifying to all their faith in what had occurred. The man of mighty prayer was therefore remembered by a double memorial.

REFLECTIONS.—As with Jacob, so with us, the severest trials result from former transgressions. Prudent precautions are consistent with faith in God. We may not meet a host of angels, but we may be assured of better help—that of the God of all grace. Every man may expect to come to his Jabbok and before crossing into the uncertainties and perils that lie beyond he should go alone with God and find the strength needed for the approaching trial. Outward preparations are all proper, the favorable adjustment of circumstances in so far as human wisdom can effect them is ever to be commended, but the chief preparation is in one's own heart. If, in humble faith we determine not to let go until the blessing come, we shall become true Israelites. Our Peniel may encourage others to wrestle and become the historic stimulus toward a more exalted spiritual life. A night of prayer will usually be followed by the victory at day break.

INGENIOUS ELECTRIC MANDOLIN PLAYER

Next to the violin the most difficult stringed instrument to master is the mandolin, this difficulty being largely due to the necessity of producing a rapid and uniform tremolo or vibration of the plectrum with which the strings are struck, Alexander I. Mitchell, of

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1901.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Circulation Last Week. 153,000

AUGUST PREMIUMS.

Geo. Johnston, Torch Lake, Mich., and H. Woodward, Castle Rock, Wash., are the only winners of premium watches for the month past. Their clubs were 70 and 31. For September we offer premiums for every club above ten, as per announcement made last week, and repeated this week. On this offer we ought to award nearly one thousand premiums for September clubs. The clubs are rolling in already.

TRADES UNIONS.

The trades unions of England cover the entire labor field to a much greater extent than do those of the United States. Correspondingly, the courts there have gone much farther than ours in defining the legal status of the unions, and the degree of responsibility which attaches to them.

In 1867, the treasurer of an English boilermakers' union was arrested for embezzlement of its funds, but he was acquitted of the charge on the ground that a trades union, not having any legal status as a corporation, was without the right of recourse to the courts for the protection of its interests. This led to an effort on the part of organized labor to have the unions legalized so far as to be able to hold their officials to legal accountability. This led to the enactment by Parliament of the trades union act of 1871. It was not expected that this act would go further than this; but two recent decisions held an union to full accountability for its acts, whether a corporation or not.

The first of these is the Taff Vale railway case. The employes of that road struck, they being members of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants; and they took the usual measures to prevent the employment of new men. The company applied for an injunction against the officials of the society, and also against the society itself by name, to prevent their interference. The society argued in court that a trades union is not a person, a firm, or a corporation, and, not being, under the law, a body capable of being sued, could not be sued for the acts complained of.

The court granted the injunction. The union took the case up on appeal, and the court reversed the lower decision. The railway company then took an appeal to the House of Lords. In his decision, the lord high chancellor, the highest judicial authority in England, said:

> In this case I am content to adopt the judgment of Mr. Justice Farwell, with which I entirely agree, and I cannot find any satisfactory answer to that judgment—the judgment of the court of appeal which overruled it. If the legislature has created a thing which can own property, which can employ servants, which can inflict injury, it must be taken, I think, to have impliedly been given power to make it sueable in the courts of law for injuries purposely done by its authority and procurance. I therefore move your lordships that the judgment of the court of appeal be reversed and that of Mr. Justice Farwell be restored.

The second case, in which final judgment was rendered on August 5, the decision was similar. A Belfast butcher brought action against the Butchers' Assistants' association for damages resulting to him from a boycott and other interferences with his business. The case was decided in his favor; and the principle is now clearly established in England that unions may be held responsible in damages for the consequences of illegal acts done by them, and the funds or the property of its members may be attached to satisfy judgments obtained against the union. That this principle will be arrived at by American courts is altogether likely. Equity is the same the world over, and power without responsibility violates its fundamental principles.

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS.

Though nearly if not quite half our people are engaged in some form of agriculture, and that we furnish Europe with breadstuffs, meats, cotton and other products of farm, range and plantation, yet our imports of agricultural products foot up an enormous annual total. For instance, our total imports last year of all kinds were valued at nearly 850 million dollars, and of this 420 millions was of agricultural imports.

Nor are these imports all such as our climate and soil will not produce. Coffee and tea are the principal things which we can not ourselves produce. Besides these, our great agricultural imports are tobacco from Cuba and Holland, wines from France, Germany and Spain, wool from British markets, China and Russia, and hides from South America.

Brazil leads the list of countries supplying us with agricultural imports. Of the 39 million dollars' worth we bought of her last year, 33 millions was in coffee. Great Britain comes next, with 32 millions; the Dutch East Indies next, with 27 millions, chiefly for sugar. Cuba is but a few thousand dollars lower, and Germany comes next, with 26 millions. From France we bought 21 million dollars' worth, and from Mexico products valued at 20 millions. Hawaii, which is our own, but whose trade is still listed as foreign in the Treasury tables, sold us 20 million dollars' worth, and the Philippines five millions.

With Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines now our possessions, there should be a steady reduction in our foreign purchases of sugar, coffee and tobacco; and the beet sugar industry should be pushed until we shall produce all our own sugar. The agricultural possibilities of our own land are not yet pushed to their full extent, and when they are there will be a substantial reduction in our total agricultural imports.

HANNA AND THE PRESIDENCY.

A number of prominent newspapers in all parts of the country are now busily engaged in talking about Senator Mark Hanna and his chances for succeeding President McKinley as the Chief Executive of the Republic.

Some months ago Mr. Hanna's name was connected with the presidential nomination of 1904 and at that time the senator wanted to spank the man who talked favorably of his chances. Since then the matter has been discussed more or less and newspapers and politicians think it significant that Mr. Hanna no longer objects. Because of his silence they reason that the pins are being set up, and now the argument is whether he can be nominated and elected.

The Philadelphia North American, which is too good a newspaper to make itself so ridiculous, figures that at this time Mr. Hanna lacks but 75 votes of enough to nominate. Other editors believe he can easily secure the nomination, and yet others are confident that he would be ingloriously defeated in convention, or, if successful there, would meet his Waterloo at the polls.

All these surmises are the merest conjecture. It is nearly three years before the Republican party will name its next candidate for the presidency. In that time a score of candidates can be made and unmade. It is impossible to tell how many favorite sons will enter the arena or how a single state will cast its vote. The wheel of politics revolves rapidly, and presidential booms may be inflated one month to collapse utterly the next.

At this time it is not known if Mr. Hanna wants the presidency, and the most astute politician living cannot tell if he could land the prize if he did want it. He has been a conspicuous figure in national politics for a number of years, and as a manipulator of political forces he is probably without a peer. His management of two great national campaigns has made for him thousands of admirers and supporters, and, on the other hand, it has brought him face to face with other thousands who, should he be a candidate, would oppose him with equal vigor.

Many men who disliked Mr. Hanna in the years past now admire him, while many others believe him to be too much of the political boss to elevate to so high an office. On any street in any city in the country you will find Republicans who are quick to commend and condemn him.

But it is too early for the forces for and against Senator Hanna to line up. If, in time it is known that he really wants the nomination both sides will be heard from. It is an honor he cannot secure without a lively contest, and he may fail even though he puts forth his mightiest effort. At any rate the Republicans of the country are not now ready to give their verdict.

OUR RAILWAYS.

The current issue of the Railway Age, of Chicago, has an article dealing with the growth of the steam railways of the United States. The showing is simply stupendous. The comparison is made between 1876 and 1900—an interval of twenty-four years. The mileage has increased from 76,000 to 195,000 miles—having nearly tripled in that period; while the capitalization has mounted from 4,658 million dollars in 1876, to 12,553 millions last year. The total gross earnings of the former year were 503 millions, as compared with 1,336 millions in 1900. Still greater has been the increase in freight moved—the amount last year being almost five times the total for 1876.

Ever since the panic of 1873, the cry has gone up at every period of business depression that we had been overbuilding railway lines; that there were more roads than the country needed, and that capital was locked up in these unproductive ventures which should have been utilized in other enterprises. Each time, however, with the return of prosperity, the work of extending the iron arteries of commerce has been taken up with new zeal, and capital was found ready for investment therein. The nation is growing rapidly in population, while the development of our industries has been still more marvelous, and it has been vastly promoted by the constantly extending railway system.

A new factor has come into the calculation—the interurban electric lines. Like the steam roads, each of these has built up a pasesnger and traffic business of its own, which did not exist before. The fear that the electric roads would injure steam lines materially has not been realized. In a few cases, passenger traffic has been taken from the older roads by the new lines, but experience proves that the latter fill a place in local traffic which was not fully occupied by the steam lines. The development of these new roads already makes an interesting chapter in our commercial history, and yet we have seen only the beginning of their expansion.

TO OVERTHROW TAMMANY.

The anti-Tammany movement in New York city is growing in strength day by day. Next month there will be a number of conferences held to determine on a man to pit against the Tammany candidate for mayor. It is believed that the Republican organization will join in these conferences and that the Republicans will endorse and support a man, even though he be an independent Democrat.

Tammany rule of the metropolis has become unbearable because of its extravagance and brazen indecency. Regardless of politics the people are clamoring for a change. While Mayor Van Wyck will probably not lead the Tammany forces, it is evident that the candidate will be Croker's selection and a man who will be completely dominated by the boss.

An effort is being made to select a man on whom all anti-Tammanyites, Republicans as well as Democrats, can unite. Governor Odell and Tom Platt have expressed themselves as willing to join in such a movement and aid in wresting the city from Croker's control. The idea is to make it a campaign of the people against the machine. The difficulty is to find the right man, but it would seem that such a man could be found and elected by the solid opposition to the ring.

Probably the idea that the South American war is a sort of comic opera performance arose from the structural similarity of Gen Uribe-Uribe's name to Giroffe-Giroffa.

PRINCE CHUN'S MISSION.

Prince Chun came from Pekin to Europe to make formal apology, on behalf of the Emperor, for the murder of Baron Ketteler, the German minister. He has gotten as far on his journey as the city of Basle, Switzerland, where he is awaiting the settlement of a new disagreement which has arisen.

This is said to be that Emperor Wilhelm demands that Prince Chun shall perform "kotow." This is a ceremony which is incumbent upon all who are allowed the privilege of a personal audience with the Son of Heaven—the Emperor of China. The visitor prostrates himself in the presence and bumps his forehead thrice on the floor, to signify his submission.

Prince Chun, so the story goes, objects to this. To perform it will be a tacit admission that the Kaiser is as great and as powerful a ruler as the Chinese Emperor, and Chun will not stand for that. It might, indeed, make his own head unstable when he returns to China. So he points out that the ceremony was abolished at the court of Pekin, so far as foreign diplomatic representatives are concerned, many years ago; and insists, with some show of justice, that he be not required to conform to it at the German court.

The cables are silent as to the attitude of the Berlin government towards this protest. The Chinese minister to Germany, Lu Hai Huan, has left the capital without notice—which is pretty good evidence that there is a serious difference of opinion on this or some other matter. What will be the result if the Emperor insists on this ceremony of contrition and humiliation, and Prince Chun, pursuant to instructions from Pekin, refuses to perform it?

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

The rapid extension of the free delivery of mails in the rural districts will increasingly engage the attention of the postal powers that be. Postmaster General Smith, speaking at Concord, N. H., before the State Fair association, put it antithetically when he said the postoffice had been carried to the doors of 31,000,000 dwellers in cities and towns, but that the large problem yet remains of carrying the mails to the doors of the 21,000,000 Americans who live on the farms.

The rural delivery service is growing rapidly. Within the past two years, it has been extended over a territory larger than that of all England. By June 30, 1902—the end of the present fiscal year—there will be more than eight thousand routes in daily operation, bringing the postoffice to the homes of more than 6,000,000 people. This means that one-third of the entire rural field will be covered. This is remarkable progress, and speaks well for the energy of the postal authorities. Due credit must also be given to Congress for its liberal appropriations for this work. It costs money, but no improvement in postal facilities is of greater value to the rural dwellers than the new free delivery system.

WILL ECLIPSE ALL EXPOSITIONS

The managers of the St. Louis Exposition, to be held in two years, are preparing to expend $3,000,000 on an ethnological department in which all the strange and peculiar peoples of the earth, as they exist at the present time, will be represented. There will be seventy-five varieties in all and will be gathered from all parts of the world, forming a scientific collection, the most unique and wonderful ever brought together.

The more that is learned of the purposes of the St. Louis management the more certain it becomes that they are arranging for an exhibition the most marvelous and gigantic the world has yet seen. The aim is to make it worthy the patronage of the peoples of all the civilized countries of the globe.

The St. Louis people have set about to eclipse the World's Columbian Exposition, and they will probably succeed. The Chicago fair cost $18,000,000 in construction while $30,000,000 will be expended on the St. Louis enterprise.

The St. Louis management has already $16,000,000 practically in hand, almost as much as had Chicago up to the time of opening the gates. In fact the whole country has voted the St. Louis project a success ever since her citizens went to Washington and secured a government appropriation of $5,000,000. A city which can accomplish that feat is able to build and equip a great exposition.

The St. Louis fair will be the culmination of the exposition spirit which has swept over the country during the past decade. Since the Chicago show everything in the exposition line has been measured by the Chicago standard, but St. Louis will probably set a new mark by breaking all previous exposition records.

WHAT THEY ACCOMPLISHED.

A few days ago there assembled in the city of Columbus a number of the surviving veterans of the Mexican war. Not a man of them was under 70 years of age. Many of them were over 75. A few of them had reached four score years.

They were survivors of the armies that under Scott and Taylor won for the Union the greatest acquisition of territory in its history. They fought for expansion. They paved the way to the Pacific. They gave us California, an empire in itself. They made possible the construction of transcontinental lines of railway. The fruits of their valor are seen in the fleets that ply between the Golden Gate and the Orient.

There were antis in the forties who opposed their labors, who denounced the cause in which they fought, and who predicted all manner of evil as the result of their valor. Those were the days of brilliant Tom Corwin. He was a relentless opponent of the war with Mexico. His expression concerning that conflict is historic. He declared that were he a Mexican he would have welcomed the men of our nation with "bloody hands to hospitable graves." This utterance of Corwin sounded his political death-knell.

More brilliant than any of the Altgeld or Bryan breed of the present day, he never overcome the odium that attached to him as the result of that utterance. He retired to private life heart-broken, a shattered idol. The silver haired veterans of that war still meet, thin though their ranks.

A magnificent set of old fellows they are. And what memories they must cherish! How grateful to their vision the work of their hands! How mighty and how indescribably vast the ultimate result of their endeavors and of their heroism! All honor to the aged veterans of the Mexican war.

TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE WEEKLY BLADE WHOSE TIME EXPIRES IN SEPTEMBER.

We have just mailed to some 8,000 of our subscribers, whose time expires in September, a proposition for renewal, the terms being clearly stated at a price so low that we should have a renewal in every case. We want, however, more than the renewals during September, and to that end we shall here make a proposition that should bring us several hundred clubs. In the proposition mailed we set forth the terms of renewal and clubs of four, but not having room for announcement of premiums for larger clubs, we referred all our September subscribers to this article, which we make a part of the proposition sent by mail. At the club prices stated, it will be very easy work for some one person in every village or thickly settled community to raise good sized clubs of twenty to one hundred and fifty names in a day or two. We do not require a club of names to have all the same postoffice address, and old names will count the same as new, provided their time is about to expire within the next few weeks. It is a very common thing for friends of The Blade to send us clubs of over a hundred, even where no premium is involved. For just this month we offer the premiums stated below, to stimulate club raising, with a view of getting in many hundred clubs early in the season. We shall be prepared to ship over one thousand of these premiums early in October, should that many be required. We hope at least one person in every town, where this proposition is mailed, will take in hand the raising of a large club. You will get pay for your effort any way, because if you do not reach the largest limit, a club of any size will obtain something. Here is the premium offer:

For a club of 175 we will ship a No. 3 decorated 100-piece dinner set—$7.50.

For a club of 150 we will send a No. 3 white 100-piece dinner set—$5.50.

For a club of 140 we will send a half dozen silver plated knives and forks—$4.00.

For a club of 100 we will send a No. 2 white 62-piece tea set—$3.80.

For a club of 90 we will send a half dozen silver plated table spoons—$3.00.

For a club of 75 we will send a No. 1 white 45-piece tea set—$3.25.

For a club of 50 we will send a half dozen silver plated tea spoons—$1.75.

For a club of 40 we will send a silver plated pickle fork—$1.00.

Furthermore, and this is very important, to all those who send us a club of ten or more, and who do not reach a figure to secure one of the above premiums, we will give the Weekly Blade one year free. No one need hesitate to try for a club, as there is a premium for all who get ten or more. There is at least one member of any family taking The Blade who is qualified, and can take the time to raise a nice club. Remember, this offer is made only to those whose time expires in September, and to whom we have sent a card. Remember also that the card MUST be returned with your order, whether it be a renewal or a club. Any September subscriber not getting our card offer by September 4 should write us for another.

The silverware premiums will be sent postpaid by registered mail. Since the dinner sets and tea sets will have to go by freight, the transportation will have to be paid by the subscriber. The amount will be small.

Taken in consideration with the price, this is the best subscription offer The Blade has ever made. We do this now because it is early in the season, and hope it will be appreciated. Later in the season we could not afford it.

THE STEEL STRIKE.

The indications are that the crisis of the great steel strike is at hand. Matters have reached a point at which one or the other of the two great contending forces must give way, and a settlement be arrived at.

So far the strike has been conducted by peaceful means, and the men of the Amalgamated Association have made an admirable record in the maintenance of order. Every one must hope that this will continue, and that the settlement will be reached without any rioting, bloodshed, or destruction of property.

Though President Shaffer is made the target for scathing criticism in labor circles, he can not be too highly commended for his frequent and earnest exhortations to the steel workers to maintain quiet and order, and to avoid all riotous assemblages. And it is to the credit of the men that they have obeyed his injunction in letter and in spirit. They have gained much public sympathy by their orderly and moderate course, and all fervently hope that they will continue it until the matter is finally and satisfactorily settled.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Pan-American Congress.

The Mexican government will provide very handsome and elaborate quarters for the Congress of American nations, which meets in the City of Mexico in October. It is stated that some $200,000 will be expended on the luxurious suite of rooms to be occupied in the national palace. The sessions of the Congress will be secret, except the opening and the closing, but official statements will be furnished the press for publication from time to time. From present indications Chili will reconsider her decision not to participate, and the Congress will be properly Pan-American. The probability is that any action it may take on the question of arbitration, will not be retroactive, and thus affect the dispute current between Peru and Chili, but will rather seek to bring about a court of arbitration for all future questions arising between the southern republics of the American continent. If that result is achieved, it will be a great step forward and more than justify the action taken in calling the Congress together. There are other important questions to be considered, and the delegates from the United States may be able to bring about closer trade relations with the people of the various South American countries.

The Surplus.

The new tax-reduction law is now in good working order, and develops the astonishing result that the government's surplus this year is to amount to an average of not less than a half million dollars a week. The surplus for the current fiscal year thus far is about four and a half millions. The free gold in the Treasury has increased during the week by two and a half millions, and over two millions have been added to the net cash balance. Not for years has the Treasury been in as good condition for meeting the requirements of the crop moving season.

Trade With Our Neighbors.

The growing disposition of the islands and countries adjacent to the United States, and especially those of the West Indian group, to trade with the United States is illustrated by some figures just received by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics regarding the commerce of Jamaica. These are contained in a British colonial report on Jamaica for 1899-1900. They show that of the exports of Jamaica 57 per cent were sent to the United States in 1896, while in 1900 the share sent to the United States was 63.6 per cent. To the United Kingdom the share in 1896 was 27.6 per cent and in 1900 19.2 per cent. The report says: "The value of the exports from Jamaica which go to the United States continues to increase in total value and in proportion to the whole amount of the trade. The exports to the United Kingdom diminish steadily. This tendency is largely due to the development of the fruit trade, which has hitherto been almost exclusively with the United States." The increase in exports to the United States has been accompanied by an increase in the percentage of Jamaican imports which come from the United States.

Concerning Hawaii.

The authorities at Washington seem to have a mass of difficult problems to solve in regard to Hawaii, among them the case of President Dole. It is still doubtful whether he is the de jure Governor of the Territory. The quarrel in the Legislature has intertered with the operation of the island government, and the Department of Justice, the State Department and the Treasury Department are called upon to discuss modes of smoothing out the troubles. Judge Humphreys of the island federal court is another cause of confusion. It is now stated that the State Department has received a petition from fifty Honolulu attorneys asking for his removal and one of twenty-five lawyers appealing for his retention. Along with these troubles the Chinese labor question is under consideration. The Attorney General has decided that such labor from California may enter Hawaii. At Honolulu the officials are said to be refusing the California Chinese a landing. Furthermore, in California the people are asking if Hawaiian Chinese can land in this country. The worst of it is that old laws relating to Hawaii must be considered in salving these problems.

Russian Crops.

Consul Heenan's report on the Russian grain crops is attracting great attention in American cereal centres. The State department is being urged to demand a verification of his statements, and it may be that the importance of the doubt which he has created about the Russian wheat yield will induce the government to take action on that line. It makes much difference to this country whether the Czar's people are for the next year to pass through the blackest experiences in their history or to derive the great profits offered by a bumper yield of cereals. All the foreign dispatches about the Russian crops have for several weeks been full of statements concerning the almost utter failure of the harvests. American shippers and traders have refused to bid up the price of wheat upon any of the stories of disaster. This American attitude is in favor of Consul Heenan's report, but it is the only evidence supporting it.

Lord Salisbury.

If Lord Salisbury should resign, the Conservative party in Great Britain might be almost as badly off for a leader as the Liberal party is now. Opinions differ widely as to the present Prime Minister's capacity as a statesman; but, like Mrs. Gladstone, he has had the advantage of so far surpassing all his colleagues that no one else could be thought of for the post while he was willing to hold it. His resignation might develop an antagonism between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain as sharp as that between Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt. Either one of these two or some compromise candidate would have to take the vacant place. Mr. Balfour lacks somewhat in energy while Mr. Chamberlain is too energetic; besides which the party likes Mr. Balfour more than it has confidence in him, and as a whole has neither liking for nor confidence in Mr. Chamberlain. Thus Lord Salisbury's retirement would be gretted for other than personal reasons, though these are strong.

The Chinese Game.

There are evidences that the bland and elusive Chinese have concluded, the Powers being busy with Turkish imbroglios and other distractions, the time has come when the Chinese policy of delay and evasion can be safely resumed.

For instance, after a long period of negotiating and discussing, the protocol was agreed upon, declaring that the importation of arms and munitions of war into China shall be prohibited. A decree has been issued from Singan, purporting to carry out the protocol, merely forbidding Chinese subjects to engage in the traffic. Of course, this does not carry out the intent of the protocol, but nevertheless the Chinese position is skillfully chosen. To the protests of the Powers China can reply, first, that as it has no power to enforce its decrees against foreigners it is obliged to address its decrees solely to its own subjects. If the Powers further declare that the protocol restricts the Chinese government from buying and importing arms, China will declare that, the government being bound by the protocol, it is manifestly unnecessary to make a decree against itself. All this may be dodging the real question, but it will be a very skillful way of using up time.

Prince Chun's protest against being obliged to beat the ground with his forehead before Emperor William is another case in point. It is not quite clear whether the Chinese envoy knows that he will have the sympathy of intelligent Christendom in trying to escape from this medieval humiliation. But it is certain that he represents the skillful and patient Chinese policy of delay.

These things suggest that the Chinese government has again reached the point where it deems it wise to resort to its old art of seeming to yield without actually yielding, and of finding its own safety in waiting till the divisions of the Powers bring its relief.

STRENGTH OF THE WORLD'S NAVIES

Advance That Has Been Made in Naval Work Among the Principal Powers—An Idea of Their Prowess in War.

CAPT. SIGSBEE.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Captain Chas. D. Sigsbee, chief of the office of naval intelligence, has made public that bureau's annual publication, entitled "Notes on Naval Progress," which sets forth in a comprehensive way the advance that has been made in naval work among the foreign navies.

A noteworthy statement is that the new German battle fleet will be practically complete when the vessels laid down in 1905 are completed, instead of 1917, as formerly proposed. Vessels laid down after 1905 will be either for foreign service or the non-active fleet.

The subject of wireless telegraphy, as bearing on naval progress, is treated at length, and it is stated that great progress has been made with this new means of communication abroad during the past year, particularly in increasing the distances over which messages can be sent and in providing means to guard against confusion where messages cross one another. It is shown that the British, French, German, Japanese, Russian, Italian, Spanish and Swedish navies have adopted wireless telegraphy to a greater or less extent.

To give the idea of the fighting strength of the seven principal navies of the world, a table is submitted showing the following total tonnage of ships built, building, and to be built:

England, 1,758,855; France, 781,065; Russia, 552,545; United States, 507,494; Germany, 458,482; Italy, 322,707; Japan, 251,498.

Naval appropriations for the present fiscal year are stated as follows: England, $149,755,620, an increase of over $10,000,000 as compared with last year; France, $65,344,678; Russia, $50,000,000; Germany, $46,822,732; Italy, $23,703,595; Japan, $18,557,333 and Spain, $3,860,000, to be devoted almost exclusively to ship building.

Jefferson Obelisk: It Will Be Exhibited at St. Louis Exposition in 1903.

THE ONLY MONUMENT TO THOMAS JEFFERSON ERECTED IN THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE. IT WAS DESIGNED BY HIM AND STOOD ORIGINALLY OVER HIS GRAVE AT MONTICELLO. THE INSCRIPTION WAS FOUND AMONG HIS PAPERS AFTER HIS DEATH. THE MONUMENT NOW STANDS ON THE CAMPUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI AT COLUMBIA.

The original monument, designed by Thomas Jefferson, and erected over his grave at Monticello, now stands upon the campus of the University of Missouri, at Columbia. It is a simple obelisk of granite, eight feet in height, and without the slightest attempt at adornment. The monument will form the center of the Missouri university exhibit at St. Louis in 1903. Two miles from the spot where Thomas Jefferson was born, near the junction of the Rivanna and James rivers, in Albemarle county, Va., on the lands which he inherited from his father, rises Monticello, or the Little Mount, 505 feet high, the home for more than 60 years, and the final resting place, of the patriot and statesman.

Among his papers after death was found a rough sketch of an obelisk, together with this inscription for a marble tablet:

Here was Buried
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Author of the
Declaration of American Independence,
of
The Statute of Virginia for
Religious Freedom,
and
Father of the University of Virginia.

The marble tablet which formerly was attached to and formed part of the granite obelisk, was badly broken when the university buildings were destroyed by fire on January 9, 1892. It now, for safe keeping, rests under glass in the fireproof vault of the proctor of the university.

The epitaph is a significant one. Thomas Jefferson had been a member of the Virginia house of burgesses and of the Continental congress, governor of Virginia, minister to France, negotiator of the Louisiana purchase, secretary of state, Vice President and President of the United States, but none of these honors did he wish inscribed upon his tombstone. He preferred, instead, as passports to immortality, remembrance of his advocacy of the rights of man, religious liberty and universal education.

Thomas Jefferson died a bankrupt. Beautiful Monticello passed into the hands of strangers, and the simple gravestone was neglected and mutilated. On April 18, 1882—in the birth-month of Jefferson—congress appropriated $10,000 "for the erection of a suitable monument, and to make other suitable improvements over the grave of Thomas Jefferson, at Monticello, Virginia." When this new monument was erected, the original shaft was presented by the Misses Randolph, the residuary legatees of Thomas Jefferson, through Dr. S. S. Laws, president, and Dr. A. F. Fleet, professor of Greek in the University of Missouri, to that institution. It was shipped from Monticello by Dr. Fleet on the 4th of July, 1883, and unveiled on the 4th of June, 1885, upon the Missouri university campus, with ceremonies in which Senator Vest, Thomas F. Bayard, then secretary of state; Senator Stephen B. Elkins and other eminent Americans participated.

Aside from this tablet, the only inscription upon the obelisk is the sunken figures showing the date of the birth and of the death of Jefferson. The shaft proper is five and one-half feet high, and rests upon a base three feet square. It had been chipped somewhat by relic-hunters before its removal from Virginia. The tablet is two feet by eighteen inches in size, and of highly polished marble. The monument stands in a beautiful grass plot on the east side of the quadrangle of the university campus. Not far from the tomb of David Barton, the first United States senator from Missouri, replaced at Boonville by a handsomer shaft erected at state expense.

NURSE KILLED BY MOSQUITO.

Havana, Aug. 28.—Sophia Maas arrived in Havana Saturday afternoon on the steamer Havana, to be met with the news at the dock that her sister, Clara Aylene Maas, was dying at Las Animas, from yellow fever, the result of mosquito inoculation. She was taken at once to the hospital, but arrived too late. Her sister was delirious and died late Monday night without regaining consciousness. Clara Maas was a trained nurse at Las Animas. Her death was peculiarly sad. She had submitted to the test on six different occasions without ill results. During the experiments on Gumersindo and Campa August 13, she was accidentally bitten by mosquitos. From the beginning the attack was of the severest type. Other government patients who had been experimented on are convalescing with the exception of one Spaniard, who is not expected to live through the night.

CLARA AYLENE MAAS.

Current Events.

British steamer Midland Queen, direct from Manchester, arrives in port at Chicago, with a cargo of Norway iron.

Mob of 200 men with bloodhounds searching the Missouri woods for "Bessie" Francis, negro murderer of Miss Henderson. Three negroes tortured in the hope of tracing the fugitive.

Senator Dolliver announces that Governor Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa, will be a Republican candidate for presidency.

Report of general land office shows that 3,488 more final homestead entries were made in the last fiscal year than for any year since act was passed.

Explosion, fire and panic on steamer City of Trenton near Philadelphia causes death of seven persons and injury to score of others.

Bradstreet's, after canvass of crop country, says damage to corn is much less than reported, while wheat yield will be enormous. Because of latter fact drouth will not have serious effect on general business.

Directors of Union Pacific decide to spend $6,000,000 on improvement of Central and Southern Pacific systems. Dividends on latter's stock not to begin at once.

New York City and Buffalo to be connected by trolley line.

Real Admiral Sampson reported by Boston newspaper to be dangerously ill at Lake Sunapee, N. H.; visitors declare he will not be able to attend the court of inquiry.

Prolongation of war in South Africa has brought starvation to diamond centers in Europe and strike has been ordered.

Andrew Geneczenig, South Chicago, who tried to have his family subsist on six cents a day, ordered to provide for them properly.

Schooner Alice broke Lake Michigan records by sailing 140 miles in less than nine hours.

Captain Streeter to begin new suit in federal court to establish title to lake strip at Chicago.

According to census report wealth in Montana and the Dakotas has increased 100 per cent, while number of wage-earners has increased but 50 per cent.

Secretary Root's report will recommend reduction in military force in Philippine Islands and review progress of local government.

Census report shows that 42.8 per cent of white population in New York state is of foreign parentage.

Naval officer recommends construction of refrigerating plant at Manila.

FOREIGN.

Commander Sargent, of the gunboat Machias, after a visit to Colon and Panama, reports that American interests are not in danger and that quiet prevails.

Walter Wellman says Frenchmen are much alarmed over the growth of German influence and population in Paris, they being unable to compete with the invaders in in business or thrift.

German soldiers seize and plunder Tien-Tsin university, an American institution, and ignore Minister Conger's protest.

Colombia has received assurances from Nicaragua and Ecuador that they will remain neutral in the event of a war with Venezuela, danger of which is growing less.

Walter Wellman says President Krueger favors the issuance of letters of marque for privateers to prey upon British commerce, but that he delays action until after September 15, when Kitchener's threat to shoot as highwaymen all armed Boers goes into effect.

France, in withdrawing its ambassador to Turkey explains that the sultan has broken his word, and it now remains for him to reopen negotiations. The situation is considered serious.

Rather than yield to what he regards as unreasonable demands, the Sultan, Visana hears, is preparing for a war with France.

Russia's monopoly of trade with Persia threatening to Great Britain.

Hamburg shipowners protest against German tariff policy, which would curtail export of foreign goods.

Drouth in Jerusalem forced governor to restore ancient aqueducts and reservoirs.

Roman Catholic church in Germany said to be on eve of new kulturkampf.

Diplomats in Europe in doubt as to influences behind Turkish Sultan.

Boers blow up a British train and killed Lieut.-Col. Vandeleur.

Conference between Czar and King Edward called off.

Paris sparing no pains to give hearty welcome to Czar.

Two new British warships launched.

Establishment by Germany of coaling station in Red Sea held up as warning to United States. Danish West Indies said to be included in Kaiser's naval plans.

Old liner Paris, wrecked two years ago, rebuilt and rechristened Philadelphia, sailed from Southampton for New York.

Continental friends of the Boers do not expect the Czar to express disapproval of Kitchener's proclamation.

Envoys at Pekin will not sign protocol that Prince Chun performs expiatory mission at Berlin.

Said in London that Sir Thomas Lipton may be made a peer if he wins the America cup.

HER BOLERO JACKET COST $300,000

Mlle. Fagette, who made her debut in Paris a few days ago, received a present of a bewitching bolero jacket, which, it is said, cost 1,500,000 francs—about $300,000. It is covered with diamonds and pearls, emeralds and sapphires, rubies and turquoises.

It was placed on exhibition in the window of a jeweler in the Avenue de l'Opera, where it attracted crowds.—New York Herald.

CITY OF MANILA NOW REALLY CLEAN

It is a genuine satisfaction to know that, in the Philippines, as well as in Cuba, American control and cleanliness have been in evidence together. Everybody knows how the dread yellow fever has been practically barred out from the once plague-hampered city of Havana. Reports from the capital of the Philippine Islands indicate that excellent work has been accomplished in Manila along the same line of banishing dirt and contagion. "Any one who saw Manila a year ago," says a soldier hailing from Lowell, Mass., "would hardly know it now. Everything is clean, like any American city, and the Filipinos themselves are beginning to see that we are doing more for them in three years' time than the Spaniards ever did, and more than they feel capable of doing themselves."

Such emphatic object lessons as to the meaning of up-to-date Americanism may well make a strong and lasting impression upon the conglomerate public of Manila, as well as other centers in the Philippines.—Boston Herald.

In the Art Gallery.

Joakley—That's a clever bit.

Coakley—Yes; that's by Jetsam. He's a very promising marine painter, and do you know, he started life as a humble lumberman.

Joakley—Ah! once a hewer of wood and now a drawer of water.—Philadelphia Press.

THE GREAT HEALER TALKS.

FREE HELP FOR THE SICK.

"I consider it a crime to experiment with the health of the sick," says Prof. Thos. F. Adkin, President of the Institute of Physicians and Surgeons. "If I did not know from actual experience that my new vitaopathic discovery will positively cure diseases when any and all other methods of treatment fail, I would cut off my right arm before I would make this statement to the public." Nothing is so precious to a man as his health; nothing so horrible as the terrors of an untimely grave. Little ills, if not properly treated, may develop into serious diseases, hence it is that doctors should not experiment. A man who will deceive the sick and experiment on them, ought to be convicted of a felony. I want every man, woman and child in this country to know the teachings of my new vitaopathic discovery. I want to prove to every sick person how quickly I can cure him. No matter what your disease, how long you have been sick, or who says you cannot be cured, write me stating your age and the leading symptoms of your disease and I will at once diagnose your case, tell you the exact disease from which you suffer and prescribe a simple home treatment which I will positively guarantee to cure you. I will also send you a copy of my new book entitled "How to get well and keep well." All this will not cost you a single cent, want not money.

"I was nearly dead with liver and kidney trouble" writes Prof. John C. Nelson, a well-known geologist and mining engineer, of Dayton, Tenn. "The doctors had given me up to die. I read of Prof. Adkin's wonderful cures and wrote for his free diagnosis and treatment. To-day I am a well man. From my own experience I believe Prof. Adkin can almost raise the dead."

All that has been told you about your disease may be wrong; write me and learn the truth, free. I am assisted by a staff of the most eminent specialists in the world. Their advice and mine are both free to you. Address, Prof. Thos. F. Adkin, office 190 A Rochester, N. Y.

Publishers' Column

HIGH GRADE SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE.

New Goods—New Prices.

We offer our readers this season a new and very handsome beaded pattern of silver-plated tableware. Our prices are very low, and there is no reason why every family who takes The Blade should not be well supplied with handsome tableware.

These goods are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, plated with pure silver, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers both in style and plate to be equal to the highest possible standard of excellence. The knives and forks are triple plated with pure silver, on the finest quality of crucible steel. These knives first receive a coating of copper; they are then heavily plated with nickel, and afterward with pure silver. Nickel-plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated much less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way.

These goods are manufactured by the genuine Rogers' Bros., and their stamp is on each article. If you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented return them and we will cheerfully refund your money.

Prices.

½ doz. teaspoons	$1.05
½ doz. tablespoons	2.00
½ doz. dessert spoons	1.75
Butter knife	.50
Sugar shell	.30
Gravy ladle	.85
½ doz. knives and forks, beaded handles	3.90
½ doz. knives and forks, plain handles	3.05

These goods will be sent by open mail or express, charges prepaid by us, at purchaser's risk. If you desire goods sent by registered mail, remit 8 cents additional. Address all orders to The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

THE BEADED PATTERN.

A New and Handsome Design in Nickel Silver Ware.

These goods are equal in style and finish to high grade silver plated ware. They are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, a composition of nickel and silver that looks and wears like silver, does not tarnish, and will wear a lifetime. These goods must be seen to be appreciated.

PRICES:

One-half dozen teaspoons	$0.75
One dozen teaspoons	1.25
One-half dozen dessert spoons	1.00
One dozen dessert spoons	1.75
One-half dozen table spoons	1.30
One dozen table spoons	2.25
Butter Knife	.30
Sugar Shell	.25

Send for a sample. Address "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and old brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Waltham and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by mail on receipt of price by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio. Send for our descriptive circulars.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published for this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Dangerous Thing to Do.

"A Peoria man killed himself after reading the verses of a song given away with a Sunday paper."

"Why will people run such risks?"—Chicago Post.

SCHOOLS OF MACKEREL ON THE MAINE COAST

Not since the palmy days of the early '80s have the mackerel been so plentiful on this coast as now. A peculiarity of the schools is that they keep close to the shore, so close, in fact, that the larger vessels are practically shut out of the best fishing.

The most generally accepted explanation of the big run is that the fish have been driven inshore by the unusual coldness of the water on the Banks, where icebergs have been very numerous this year. Whatever the season, the large run of mackerel is bringing prosperity to the fishermen, and is a godsend for the poor people along the shore, for, with a good crop of potatoes and plenty of mackerel, they are sure of enough to eat next winter.

Twenty years ago fortunes were quickly made by the big mackerel seining schooners. Then, suddenly, the mackerel left Maine waters, and for fifteen years the fishery has amounted to little. Every effort was made to find out where the mackerel had gone, but without avail.

One venturesome skipper had a theory that the fish were to be found in great numbers on the Agulhas banks, off the southeast coast of Africa, and he fitted out his vessel for a trip to those far-away waters. The expedition was a complete failure. No mackerel were to be found around the Cape of Good Hope, nor anywhere in the Indian ocean, and the skipper came home a good deal wiser and much poorer than when he started.

It is known to New England fishermen that mackerel of larger size and better quality than ours are plentiful on the west coast of Ireland, but only one American vessel, so far as is now recalled, ever went there, and she was lost, her master not being familiar with the Irish coast, its dangerous reefs and confusing currents.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

2112—Hawthorne Waist.

Sizes for 34 and 36 inches bust measure, and 16 years. The girlishness and delicacy of the waist with the wide collar decorated with the lace applique figures, are its most striking feature. The chemisette and undersleeves are of white Liberty silk, and the collar, which is removable,

is also of silk, but of a heavier quality. The waist may be made of Quaker gray challie or of sun's veiling or of any light summer goods, but its principal quality is its artistic merit. It is made over a fitted lining, to the front of which is attached the silk tucked chemisette. The collar may be embroidered in colored figures or it may be braided—in fact, almost any hand decoration is appropriate.

1953—Livingstone Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. A pretty pointed bolero of brown veiling, such as are the rage now, is a feature of this waist. The body of green silk is full at the belt in front. There are under-arm forms and the back has three little plaits at the belt. The entire waist

is made over a fitted lining and the sleeves are the two-pieced style. The bolero is cut in a square in front and V-shaped at the back of the neck, the green silk blouse showing in the opening. The trimming is of a deep cream lace insertion. A large bow of black velvet ribbon caught with a gold clasp fastens the bolero at the left.

1910—Shelbourne Skirt.

Sizes medium and large. This design is suitable to complete a costume of any of the favorite gown fabrics. It is a two-piece skirt, slashed up from the foot at intervals, with a box-plait set in. The fullness at the sides and back is taken up in tucks. Bands of flat trimming or machine stitching is the favorite finish for these skirts.

2106—Irving Shirt Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. A striking combination of tan linen with red India embroidery is brought out among the fashions for the month in the Irving shirt waist. It is exceedingly simple in design, and there are a grace and dignity in its style that render it appropriate for any age. The pattern is simple, and is adapted to a variety of summer goods. The neutral tint of linen is wonderfully lightened by the red India embroidery, which has a thread of blue interwoven. The waist pattern will lend itself equally well, however, to plain white, or to red duck with the linen embroidery. The ruffle may be of the plain goods, of embroidery with a scalloped edge, or of ribbon gathered at one edge.

2117—Kingdon Skirt.

Sizes, medium and large. A favorite five-gored skirt having an inverted plait from the knees to the hem. It is suitable

for any of the favorite woolen or heavy cotton fabrics. The seams may be trimmed with bands of the material stitched.

2107—Millard Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure and 16 years. One of the prettiest shirt waists of the season is presented in this issue as the Millard. Especially is it girlish, for it buttons in the back, has a

tucked yoke with a pouch front, a tucked cuff so deep that it approaches the gauntlet, and a small box plait in the back. This pattern lends itself to all sorts of goods, especially lawns and batistes, percales and ginghams.

2119—Hattibel Frock.

Sizes for 4, 6 and 8 years. This little tucked French frock is suitable for all sorts of goods. Just now it is most suitable in chambray, or silk gingham, or even in the plain American seersucker, and is best of all in white. The frock made into the pattern called the Hattibel is in two pieces, the body and the skirt. The body is tucked, and the back of it is shorter than the front, in order to give it the proper slope, so the skirt is correspondingly longer in the back. The skirt is plaited to the dress body instead of gathered, in order to extend the tucked effect of the upper part. The three collars and the double turned-back cuff at the elbow are the decorations, and, as is readily seen, the little gown is suitable to wear with guimpes. This design will work up well in any of the smooth finish wool goods. It may be worn either with or without a sash.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements it will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

Scarring the Turf.

"I made one hole in five strokes," announced the new golfer gleefully.

"The idea!" exclaimed the other golfer, who was even newer. "I invariably make a hole with every stroke. I never can hit the ground in the same place twice."—Philadelphia Press.

HULL, OF IOWA,

Impressed With the Value of the Philippines to Us.

San Francisco, Aug. 29.—Congressman Hull, of Iowa, chairman of the house committee on military affairs, who has arrived here on the transport Hancock from a five months' tour of China, Japan and the Philippines, is deeply impressed with the possibilities of the new American possessions in the Orient. He says:

"If I were a young man I don't know where I should rather go than to the Philippines. For a man of brains and industry, the islands open a vast prospect in almost every line of business for one who has the grit to go there and stick to it.

"The mineral, agricultural and timber resources of these islands constitute a field for commercial enterprise that is practically unlimited. Of course, the present conditions of brigandage make it exceedingly unsafe for people to settle in the islands away from the protection of the military posts. But the people, or the great majority, desire peace and safety and are doing all they can to help the troops attain this end.

"Of course it is impossible to make an Anglo-Saxon out of an Oriental. Therefore, the Filipino probably never will be an American in the broad sense that is understood by all that term conveys to the man born in the United States of white parents. But, as soon as he gets sufficient education and becomes a little more impregnated with our ideas and loses some of the ideas acquired by 300 years' association with the Spaniard, the Filipino will be a citizen in spirit, patriotism, industry and education, and will be worthy of participating to the fullest extent in all the benefits of this government.

"Of course, we shall have to govern them with firmness as well as with kindness. I think 40,000 soldiers should be kept there for some years to come."

A BUNKO GAME.

New York, Aug. 31.—Farmer John Barlow, of Johnstown, Ind., aged 75 years, arrived in town last Saturday, from the exposition at Buffalo. Mrs. Barlow was with him. Yesterday they began to talk about going home, and went to a railroad office on Broadway for their tickets.

Just as they left the ticket office a suave young man stepped up to Barlow and greeted him effusively. Barlow protested that he didn't know him, but the young man only smiled and ran over a list of people whom he said Mr. Barlow must know out in Johnstown. One of the names he mentioned Barlow said he did know, and when the young man said he was that man's nephew the farmer in his turn was effusive.

The young man asked Barlow to go up to his house where he would give him something to take to his niece and the farmer left Mrs. Barlow and went along to a house at No. 137 West Fifteenth street. He found another young man up there and the two young men began to play cards. They invited Barlow to have a game for low stakes. But he seemed to think he had heard of honest men from the country being bunceed at cards and he refused.

Just then there was a loud knock at the door. The two men who had been playing cards seemed to shake and the next minute a man smashed in the door and announced that the place was "pulled."

"Justice Jerome's down stairs," said the man, "and you're all arrested for being in a common gambling house."

Barlow did not want to be arrested and said so and that he was a respectable man. The man who had broken in the door said that if the former could bring his wife to prove that he was respectable he would let him go. But as a guarantee that he would come back with his wife, he demanded all the money that Barlow had. Barlow readily gave up $70.

When he got back with Mrs. Barlow none of the three men were there, and his suggestion that there had been a raid was laughed at. He told his story to the Tenderloin police, who failed to find the men, but arrested a Mrs. Blake, who kept the house on suspicion. She was discharged for lack of evidence.

THIRTY-SIX KILLED.

Kallispel, Mont., Aug. 31.—Thirty-six lives lost and thirteen persons were injured in the wreck on the Great Northern Railway passenger train No. 3, at Wyack, 30 miles west of Kalispell.

None of the passengers were injured, the fatalities having been confined to employes of the railroad company.

The dead:

F. T. Downs, assistant general superintendent of the Great Northern lines west of Minot, N. D.

Kirk T. Downs, his son.

Henry Blair, cook aboard the private car of Mr. Downs.

Thirty-three Scandinavian laborers, names unknown.

Injured:

Thirteen Scandinavian laborers, names unknown.

Kalispell, Mont., Aug. 31.—A westbound passenger train on the Great Northern road was wrecked about 8:30 o'clock last night near Nyack station, 40 miles east of Kalispell, in the mountains. An eastbound freight train backed out of the switch at Essex and broke in two, 28 cars going down the mountain crushed into the passenger train without warning. The special car of Assistant General Superintendent P. L. Downs, of the Great Northern, and a day coach of laborers were demolished, and caught fire, and burned. Superintendent Downs and his son were instantly killed, as also was their cook. Many laborers were killed and burned, but the number can

TWENTY-EIGHT VICTIMS.

Philadelphia, Aug. 31.—It is now reasonably certain that at least 28 persons perished as a result of the explosion of one of the boilers of the steamer City of Trenton on the Delaware river above this city on Wednesday afternoon. This conclusion is reached by the police authorities through the fact that seventeen persons who are reported by their relatives or friends, to have been on the steamer have not yet been found. These missing persons with eleven bodies already recovered make a total of 28. Ten persons are still in a serious condition as a result of the disaster of whom four are in a critical condition and may die.

LIVE STOCK MEN.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 31.—A committee appointed at yesterday's meeting of live stock associations for the purpose of selecting a permanent committee to represent all the live stock breeders' associations of the United States, in connection with the Louisiana Purchase exposition, have selected a classified list, including the following:

Frank Rockefeller, Cleveland; C. M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt.; Geo. F. Weston, Bilimore, N. C.; E. A. Powell, Syracuse, N. Y.; Fred C. Stevens, Ithaca, N. Y.; Ed. Kiever, Bloomsburg, O.; G. H. Davidson, Millbrook, N. Y., and W. E. Skinner, of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

FRIARS IN COLOMBIA.

New York, Aug. 31.—"Since the Spanish-American war the United States of Colombia has been invaded by fully 5,000 priests and friars, who have gone to that country after being chased out of the Philippines. When the revolutionary party in the United States of Colombia is successful, as they surely will be within the next month, these clericals will be expelled," said Raoul Perez, who is the diplomatic secretary of the Colombian revolutionary party in the United States, at his headquarters in this city, last night.

ROOSEVELT.

Splendid Ovation Given the Vice President at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 2.—Vice President Theodore Roosevelt arrived here at 8:30 o'clock this morning over the St. Paul railway from Chicago, to participate in the exercises of the opening day of the state fair on the invitation of the Minnesota state agricultural society. The Vice President will be the guest during his stay in Minneapolis of Senators Nelson and Clapp and will stay at the home of National Committeeman T. H. Shevlin.

A committee consisting of Gov. Van Sant, U. S. Senator Moses E. Clapp, W. R. Merriam, director of the census; H. A. Bourdman, president of the Commercial club of St. Paul; George Thompson, editor of the St. Paul Dispatch; A. H. Lindeke and George R. Finch, boarded the car at St. Paul and accompanied the Vice President to Minneapolis where he was greeted by President John Cooper, of the agricultural society, and Loren Fletcher, while hundreds of people thronging the station platform and street, shouted and waved their welcome.

The hand-shaking and introductions over, the party boarded the private trolley car of President Lowery, of the Twin City Street Railway company for a trip "around the loop," and a view of the city, and after an hour's ride, proceeded to the fair grounds at Hamline.

Thousands Shouted Welcome.

Arriving at the fair grounds the Vice President was escorted to the grand stand, from which he delivered an address to the assembled thousands. He received a most enthusiastic welcome.

Mr. Roosevelt said in part:

The Vice President in beginning his address paid a high tribute to the character and energy of his hearers, descended, he said, from a race of pioneers which had pushed westward into the wilderness and laid the foundations for new commonwealths. The men with ax and pick and plow, who, he said, had pushed to completion the dominion of our people over the American wilderness, had shown by their qualities of daring, endurance and far-sightedness that they recognized in practical form the fundamental law of success in American life—the law of worthy work; the law of resolute, high endeavor. Continuing, he said: "It seems to me that the simple acceptance of this fundamental fact of American life will help us to start aright in facing not a few of the problems that confront us from without and from within.

"We cannot possibly do our best work as a nation unless all of us know how to act in combination as well as to act each individually for himself. This acting in combination can take many forms, but of course its most effective form must be when it comes in shape of law; that is, action by the community as a whole through the law-making body. No hard and fast rule can be laid down as to where our legislation shall stop in interfering between man and man, and it is highly undesirable, on the one hand, to weaken individual initiative, and, on the other hand, that in a constantly increasing number of cases we shall find it necessary in the future to shackle cunning as in the past we have shackled force. It is not only highly desirable, but necessary, that there should be legislation which shall carefully shield the interests of wage-workers, and which shall discriminate in favor of the honest and humane employer by removing the disadvantage under which he stands when compared with unscrupulous competitors who have no conscience and will do right only under fear of punishment."

After the speech-making an hour was devoted to a public reception and then the Vice Presidential party adjourned to the Woman's Federation building where an informal luncheon was served.

In the afternoon the Vice President was driven about the grounds and later reviewed the First regiment, Minnesota National Guard, which, during the Spanish-American war was known as the Thirteenth Minnesota, and saw hard service in the Philippines.

PREHISTORIC BONES.

Chillicothe, O., Aug. 28.—A skeleton has been unearthed at the Adena mound which evidently had the flesh stripped from the bones before burial. The bones were then painted with hematite or red ochre, presenting a very grewsome appearance. With this skeleton was found an extremely handsome pipe of gray sandstone, intact and beautifully carved. It is ten inches long, the smoke tube being in two distinct divisions. The carving on the bowl represents the figure of a man with knees drawn up, the arms extending at either side and reaching almost to the knees. Across the back are carved two crossed straps supporting a fan-shaped shield. The features are clear cut and distinct. This is the second pipe of the kind ever found, the first having been unearthed by Squire & Adams years ago. Curator Mills pronounces it the most important find he has made in twenty years.

HEMPHILL TO LEAD.

Charleston, S. C., Aug. 30.—The return of John J. Hemphill to active South Carolina politics is attracting very widespread attention among a certain faction of the Democratic party. When Tillman rose to power in South Carolina in 1890, Mr. Hemphill, who was then the attempted to return she was captured, Representative in Congress of the Fifth Congressional district of the state, was one of the victims of the alliance and the reform movement, controlled and led

JOHN J. HEMPHILL.

by the senior Senator. There is little question that he would have obtained national recognition as a party leader.

It was thought by the friends of Mr. Hemphill that between Senator McLaurin, representing many views in national affairs which are repugnant to the Democracy, and Congressman A. C. Latimer, who is a typical representative of the most radical Bryanism in politics, Mr. Hemphill would have more than an ordinarily good chance just at this time to appeal to a large conservative element in the party. He has taken up his place in the quiet campign which is being waged from county seat to county seat by the opponents of Senator McLaurin, and it seems to be now a foregone conclusion that he will be one of the chief features in the Senatorial race in South Carolina next summer.

Sheridan Sails.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The transport Sheridan will leave San Francisco next Saturday with a number of teachers for Philippine schools, and the transport Sumner will follow on September 12 with another large delegation of teachers for the same destination.

Weak?

Then you want strength. Good food, an active liver, and pure blood will bring it. You naturally think of eggs and milk, Ayer's Pills and Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Ask your doctor if he can come any nearer to the truth. Do as he says, at any rate.

"For 25 years I have never missed taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla every spring. It cleanses my blood, makes me feel strong, and does me good in every way."
John P. Hodnette, Brooklyn, N. Y.

$1. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

CHOATE AN HUMORIST.

London, Aug. 31.—Ambassador Choate's head, as interpreted by a leading phrenologist, is attracting the attention of thousands of people in Ludgate circus. Upon the right and left of the ambassador are similar expositions of the heads of Cecil Rhodes and Lord Milner.

Stackpole E. Odell, who made the ex-

JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

amination, denies that Mr. Choate personally sought the services of the court of St. James phrenologist. He says:

"It is not often that one meets with heads like Ambassador Choate's. There is nothing to distinguish it belonging to any particular race, nation or class. Its roundness, balance and full development indicate that the ambassador can perform any kind of intellectual work uncommonly well. Clearly, his strongest tendencies are humorous."

The phrenologist advertises Rhodes as an utter jingo, having a passion only for power and property. He says that Lord Milner, if a judge, would hang; it a preacher, he would preach brimstone. He adds that the South African high commissioner tries to be a diplomatist, but his efforts are crude and fail.

HEROINE OF MAFEKING.

London, Aug. 29.—Lady Sarah Wilson, the heroine of the siege of Mafeking, will sail from Liverpool on Friday for the United States. President Cassatt and Mrs. Leland Stanford, of California, will

LADY SARAH WILSON.

be fellow passengers on the Celtic. Lady Wilson's experiences in South Africa read like a novel. She was an army nurse and a correspondent of a London paper. She alone escaped from Mafeking. When she found it necessary to shackle cunning as was in a bomb-proof shelter under the house of Julius Weil.

Captain Gordon Wilson, husband of this intrepid lady of quality, served under Baden-Powell and it was to be near him that Lady Wilson went to the Transvaal.

POSSIBLY ANDREE.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Kankakee, Ill., says that Walter W. Cobb and G. W. Shields, well known young men of Kankakee, who have just returned from a forty-five days' trip through the Hudson Bay region, bring back a story told by Indians of the far north that may relate to the missing explorer, Andree, and one of his two companions.

At Moose Factory, a Hudson Bay trading post, at the mouth of Moose river, the seven men stationed there reported that a party of Indians who came down from the far north last spring told of the finding of the bodies of two white men at a point about nine hundred miles north of Moose Factory. The story of the Indians was that the bodies were found in a broken basket, their description of which seemed to indicate a basket of a balloon, and that the bodies had been buried by Indians. The Indians brought nothing in support of their story, but the men at Moose Factory, Cobb and Shields say, were inclined to believe the tale.

ENORMOUS WAGER.

New York, Aug. 30.—What is said to be the greatest wager in the history of the sporting world was arranged to-day upon the result of the international yacht races. Twenty English and American capitalists are interested in a venture which involves nearly half a million dollars. W. F. Mustin, president of the Pittsburg Stock Exchange, representing ten wealthy residents of that city, gave assurance to Walter J. Kingsley that the $150,000 which he brought on the Deutschland from an English syndicate of prominent men, to be placed upon the Shamrock, would be covered at odds of 5 to 3.

GOING TO BUFFALO.

Canton, O., Aug. 31.—President McKinley and party will leave Canton Wednesday morning for Buffalo, going by way of Cleveland. The itinerary has not been officially announced, but it is understood the party will go on the Fort Wayne to Alliance, thence on the C. & P. to Cleveland, thence on the Lake Shore to Buffalo, reaching Buffalo Wednesday afternoon.

FLOOD IN CLEVELAND

Tremendous Rainfall on Sunday Night Caused $1,000,000 Loss.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 2.—Yesterday's rainfall was the greatest in the local history of weather statistics. From about 5 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening there was a precipitation of 4.28 inches. This exceeds all previous records, the nearest approach being in 1879, when from 7.35 a. m. on July 10 to 6:15 p. m. on July 11, it rained 3.86 inches.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 2.—With the breaking of dawn yesterday morning the citizens of Cleveland awoke to look upon a scene of unparalleled devastation and destruction caused by a raging flood.

While the entire city was more or less affected, the great volume of raging water vented its anger over miles of the eastern portion of the city and caused an amount of damage approximated at $1,000,000.

The appalling overflow was caused by a terrific rain that commenced to fall shortly after 2 o'clock, turned into a pelting cloudburst between the hours of 3 and 5, and then continued with great force until nearly 10 o'clock. The storm, according to the weather officials, was the heaviest that ever swept over Cleveland since the establishment of the government bureau in this city over forty years ago.

That no lives were lost is nothing short of a miracle, as the stories of thrilling escapes from the water on several of the principal resident streets of the city are told.

The surging waters spread over an area in the East End nearly eight miles long and a mile and a half wide. This extended from Woodland Hills avenue to East Cleveland and back to East Madison avenue. Great volumes of water poured over from Doane and Giddings brooks down Quincy street, swamped Vienna street, rushed over Cedar avenue back over on East Prospect street, rushed like a mill-race down Lincoln avenue to Euclid avenue, and then on to Glen Park Place, where houses were undermined as though built of straw and almost incredible damage done to streets and property.

Over a large share of this exclusive residence territory the water rushed with terrific force varying in depth from one to six feet. Culverts, trestles and bridges were torn down, and for hours nothing seemed capable of stemming the tide of destruction.

Hundreds of residents who were imprisoned in their beautiful homes like stranded islanders were almost panic-stricken, expecting to be called upon to wade out into the swirling waters at almost every minute. Danger signals were flashed about the city as speedily as the disabled telephone system would allow and the work of rescue commenced. Row-boats plied back and forth assisting whole families from perilous positions, but these proved pitifully inadequate and it was soon found necessary to go to the extraordinary precaution of calling on the life-saving crew from the river, a distance of seven miles.

The life-boats were quickly loaded on wagons and hurried to the scene of destruction.

Shortly before noon the torrent succeeded in undermining a score of graves in the St Joseph cemetery at the corner of East Madison and Woodland, and the bodies were soon being tossed about in the waters.

The street railways will suffer an immense loss, extending in varying degrees over every portion of the city. The Big Consolidated will have to rebuild their tracks over different parts of the inundated East End district, and the loss it placed at $500,000.

The Superior street trestle of the Little Consolidated is practically ruined and this, with other serious damage in the lines of the company, will delay cars over in the West Side, will run the loss way into the thousands. The officials of the road were not ready, however, to make any statement of their loss more than that it would be unusually heavy.

The train service on all roads was blocked from two to six hours by the fearful effect of the storm and flood. Every road entering the city was terribly handicapped by sand and dirt which was swept over the tracks. Several washouts occurred, the worst being on the Lake Shore near Gordon park, where the trestle was buffeted about by the force of the water until rendered almost worthless.

The damage to the railways, which will also be great, cannot be even estimated until the large force of track hands, sent out on emergency calls, can be heard from. The mail service from the east was completely tied up from 10 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock last night when a train got through on the Lake Shore. But the vast amount of damage falls upon the householders within the flooded district.

EJECTING RANCHERS.

Tucson, Ariz., Aug. 30.—Forty-three ranchers and all the residents of the town of Fairbanks in the San Pedro valley, have been notified to leave their homes, which are on the Bonquillas Spanish land grant. The land recently came into the possession of a large cattle company, and will be fenced in as soon as the settlers can be ejected. One rancher has built a fort, and proposes to stand off the cowboys who will be engaged in clearing the land of ranchers and their improvements. The tract embraces 17,350 acres.

CANNED SALMON.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 30.—It is said that so great is the demand for canned salmon in the United States that no shipments will be made of this season's pack of the Puget Sound to England. The English market practically will be left to the canners of British Columbia.

Linseed Oil Cheaper.

New York, Aug. 30.—It is said that the recent decline in linseed oil prices is due partly to the prospective large crops of flaxseed in the United States, Russia and Argentina, and also to the increasing competition between the American Linseed Company and its rivals.

HEALTHY SCHOOLMA'AM.

Found Out How to Feed Herself.

Many school teachers, at the end of their year's work, feel thoroughly exhausted and worn out, physically and mentally. The demand upon the nerves and brain of a teacher is unusual and unless they are well fed and fed upon properly selected food it is natural that they should run down.

A little woman teacher at Gobleville, Mich., who has been teaching regularly for a number of years, has always found herself thoroughly exhausted at the end of the session, until within the last year she has made use of Grape-Nuts Food with the result that she closed the year as a robust, healthy, strong, vigorous woman, having gained in weight from 90 pounds to 126; her nerves strong, face bright and cheery, and really a wonder to all her friends, who constantly comment on her color and strength. She knows exactly to what the change is attributed, for in the years past, living on ordinary food, she has almost broken down before the school year closed, whereas since using Grape-Nuts, this change has been brought about; evidence prima facie of the value of Grape-Nuts Food for rebuilding the brain and nerve centers.

The name of the teacher can be given by the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

FREE TO ALL

By Mail One Large Box of McGole's Nervotones—Cures Every Form of Nerve Trouble Whether From Overwork, Worry, Impure Blood or Deranged Kidneys and Bladder.

Send Name and Address For a Large Box Absolutely Free by Mail—It Is Such a Marvelous Restorative That Thousands of Men and Women Prematurely Old Have Been Quickly Made Strong and Vigorous.

A grand and timely medicine has been discovered that has a marvelous effect upon the nerves. It cures rheumatism, weak back, pain over the kidneys, neuralgia, sleeplessness, hot and cold flushes, dizziness, heart palpitation, biliousness, liver complaint, nervous debility, pimples, itch and all disorders of the blood and nerves. It dispels all gloom or doubt, removes all kidney and bladder weakness and puts life into the whole body. The discoverer wishes it known to all who suffer from any form of nerve trouble, no matter what it is, that he will send free to any one who will mail one large box, and the benefit from this package will be the most wonderful and welcome experience you ever knew.

Do not doubt or despair, but send your name and address at once to M. McGole & Co. 320 Main st., Marshall, Mich., and they will gladly send you free in a plain wrapper a large box of McGole's Nervotones absolutely free. Do not under any circumstances miss this genuine and philanthropic offer. Write to-day without fail.

Now when they say free they mean free, and you won't be asked to pay a cent in advance, nor do they ask for references, testimonials or any pay whatever in any manner or form. They want every nervous, suffering man or woman to try this remarkable cure, knowing that after once using a package of this great merit you will be more likely to buy another package than you would if the free offer was tangled up with deposits, references or some other scheme.

$3 a Day Sure

$1.75 STEM SET

R. E. CHALMERS & CO. 325-335 Dearborn St. Chicago.

HANDSOME American lady, independently rich, wants good husband. Address Box 180 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

WE SELL everything. Wholesale prices to the consumer. Send for free catalogue. Locke, Noel Mercantile Co., 9 Washington St., Chicago.

FREE! TO LADIES! A trial box of Zenda for Female Diseases. Agents Wanted. Good Pay. Zenda Co., P. O. Drawer 1610, Milwaukee, Wis.

$15.00 to $18.00 a Week

Salary for an intelligent man or woman in each town. Permanent position. Address Box 1, Manufacturers, Box 28, Philadelphia.

MAN OR WOMAN

afflicted with Kidney or Bladder Trouble should not fail to write for a free Trial Box of the celebrated Lamb's Red Kidney Pills. Guaranteed to cure. The Arlington Medicine Co., No. 27 Odd Fellows' Row, South Bend, Ind.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to travel and introduce our stock powders. Steady employment; good wages; must be honest and reliable. Reference required. Address with stamp, Dr. Hess Stock Food Co., Columbus, O. The Veterinary Science Association, Limited.

LADIES, $500 REWARD

For a case of suppression Old Dr. Jackson's Monthly Regulator fails to relieve in 24 hours. This supersedes all other remedies. Never fails. Prevents any cause. This compound concentrated vegetable and harmless to all the sex. Sent by mail, sealed, $1.00. Dr. Jackson Medicine Co., 167 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

SALESMEN AND AGENTS WANTED

BIG WAGES—for Proven Parties. Territory Wanted. Over 25,000 already sold. Demand enormous. Over 100 Orders Daily. Write for Booklet, New Plan, Terms etc. FREE. Florence Mfg. Co., 63 Barnes Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

Mr. A. S. Hitchcock, East Hampton, Conn., (Long Island) says: "I am subject to kidney trouble and when I feel a backache coming on I take Electric Bitters and they relieve me at once. Electric Bitters is all they are recommended to be." Only 50c. Guaranteed by all druggists. Get a bottle and try them.

MISS ADA GRAY.

New York, Aug. 30.—Ada Gray, the actress, was falsely reported to be dead at the Home for Incurables at Fordham, near New York city. When her attention was called to the story she stated that she had not felt better in seven months than at the present time. She has been at the hospital since January, a victim of locomotor ataxia. Miss Gray is best known as Lady Isabel to East Lynne, a part she has played more than 4,

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

SOMEWHERE.

Somewhere, await the treasures we have strewn,
Which idle hands and feet have rudely shattered;
And tenderest love shall gather as its own
The pearls thus scattered.

Somewhere, the tears of broken-hearted trust,
Of patient sacrifice and self-submission,
Shall form the rainbow promise of a just
And full fruition.

Somewhere, the narrow stepping stones we tread—
The steep and terrible ascent of duty—
Shall change to velvet terraces o'erspread
With emerald beauty.

Somewhere, the doubtful seed that we have sown
Shall well disprove a cold, uncertain rootage,
And vindicate the hope we now disown
By fairest fruitage.

Somewhere, our human effort of to-day,
The faltering outcome of a pure intention,
Eternity shall hold as brave assay
And true ascension.

O universal soul! The finite range
Of earth and time may dwarf our high endeavor,
Yet life is victory, through the evolving change
Of thy forever.

—Augusta Cooper Bristol.

What Is Your Ideal?

Emily S. Bouton.

"Every ideal can be made practical as soon as it is distinctly defined, for the power to image and to execute are one and the same thing."

I find these words in a book deserving to be widely read, which is entitled, Discovery of a Lost Trail. Not that the author has embodied anything distinctly new in its pages, but rather that he has put old truths, dimmed in the flight of years by the moth and rust of corrupt and false thinking, into a light so clear that "he who runs may read" and, reading ,understand.

What is your ideal?

Not that it matters so far as making it real by the application of the law is concerned.

The process is the same, whether it be material or spiritual, and one is as practical as the other. The only difference lies in the effect upon the character which is being shaped for the immortal hereafter.

Whatever it is, in order to bring it into expression it must be clearly defined in the thought, with every outline distinct and firm, and then the Will can endow it with life. That we do not oftener succeed in giving vitality to what we have imaged is because distrust of our own powers of accomplishment, combined with a lack of determined purpose, changes and makes shadowy the ideal with which we started.

This is not hard to understand. If a sculptor holds in his thought a form of beauty which he desires to cut in marble, he must keep the vision clear, that his strokes may be true and the end attained. Doubting the possibility of achievement, or uncertain of aim, the image becomes blurred, the hand loses its cunning and a shapeless result tells the story.

The same thing is true with the painter, the poet, and the man of business. It is a law operative always and everywhere, that the ideal must be held unwaveringly in the thought world, in order to be expressed with precision in what is, to us, the actual. Failure comes because we give shape and life to the shadows that are constantly thrown across our pathway, through which we might walk unharmed if we refused to see aught but the vision of beauty beyond. In truth, as writes our author, "the birds are always singing in our heavens, the light is always shining, help is always near, and our mountains are always full of invisible hosts sent for our delivegance." In other and homelier phrase, the whole universe is full of forces with which we have only to put ourselves in harmony, and they are ours to command for the working out of our heart's desire.

The trouble with most of us is, we do not really know what is that desire. Said a bright woman the other day in my presence: "If I could do just what I most want to do, I should not know what I want." Not many of us realize that we are thus irresolute. We think we are sure of our wishes and our purposes, but, for the greater part, they are floating confusedly in advance, with misty outline or wholly unshapen. If you do not believe this to be true watch your own thought for a season and see how utterly you fail to will without ceasing the accomplishment of any one desire, how wholly you lack in the faith that makes strong and unconquerable. "'I can do all things' is the voice of the higher consciousness," to which it were well to listen.

Even when we try to give firmness to our ideal and then to rest upon the universal law, if it is not at once expressed in what we name success, we become impatient and discouraged. Because we treat temporary adversity as an enemy when it is, in reality, a friend, realization is lost in the shadows of pain and disappointment. "If we do not quickly agree with our adversity, it casts us into a prison of doubt, from which we never emerge till we have paid the uttermost farthing." To force the doors of that prison, to break down its walls in order to reach again the sunshine of courage and confidence, requires a renewal of strength which is difficult to obtain.

Those who make the great successes in life are they who distinctly image an ideal and then hold it unwaveringly before their advancing steps, sometimes stumbling in the way, but never losing sight of that which they seek to attain. The dynamic power of thought which shaped the imaged ideal will make it finally real, in a longer or shorter time, depending upon what in character and environment is to be overcome. Persistent demand will always bring the unseen forces from the universal supply to our aid.

I said in the beginning that the character of the ideal does not matter, if the law which governs its expression upon the material plane is obeyed, and this is true. We know that the evil doer is often victorious in appearance, even when the odds are against his success, and this is because he has, ignorantly, perhaps, but none the less potently, applied the law, of which I have spoken. He imaged his desire clearly and held it firmly in his thought-world until it expressed itself outwardly.

In doing this, however, he stilled and outraged the promptings and commands of his higher self, and sometime, in some way, he will pay the penalty in suffering. This must be so because he has set in motion causes that cannot fail to bring their legitimate effect. The law which holds good in the physical world has its counterpart in the spiritual and is equally unchangeable. If an ideal is not in harmony with the Divine thought, it will in the end bring friction, and disintegration.

It is then important that what is desired should be in accord with the love that knows no selfishness. I do not mean that we may not image material success, but it must not be shaped in thought upon another's failure, another's suffering. The ideal should include in its worked-for realization a greater power to help others to higher levels, to add to the happiness of those whom their broadening circle of influence may enable them to reach.

It is only by imaging and making practical the loftiest ideals possible to our thought that we shall be able to exchange for ourselves and for others,

"Beauty for ashes;
The oil of joy for mourning;
The garments of praise
For the spirit of heaviness."

THE COZY CORNER

Some time ago, the editor of the Cozy Corner wrote to several of the members of The Household, asking them to send her their opinion of a book which had been noticed in the literary columns of The Blade, and is entitled: "Elizabeth and Her German Garden."

As the different standpoints from which these correspondents viewed the story, are, to say the least, original and entertaining, their answering letters are given to-day, in the hope that, if they prove interesting, another book may be taken up later on, and discussed by other members, for the benefit of Blade readers.

Mrs. J. H. C. writes:

I suppose I will be set down as very humdrum and unappreciative, but I cannot say that the book impressed me as favorably as I expected. The old-fashioned ideas, a woman who frankly admits that she was so entirely absorbed in "dandelions and delight" that she forgot her family for six weeks, not even remembering to write home in that time, is lacking somewhere.

Of course, being a person of wealth, there was no need for her doing the sewing or cooking, which she so disdains, or even of caring for the three babies, although one would think that would be as rational pleasure as sitting out in a garden drinking tea, when the thermometer is "so many degrees below freezing that it will be weeks finding its way up again;" and the tea itself must be drank very quickly in order that it may not freeze!

Only a woman of genius—or a lunatic—would start off on a visit to relatives, who had been systematically snubbed by her, without a sign of warning being given; and few people would have prowled about in the fog on another person's property with so keen a delight in present and past misdemeanors, as this doughty Elizabeth.

However, as I said at first, I am probably too matter-of-fact and old-fashioned to properly understand the aesthetic propensities of this woman, who put into her garden all the time, thought, and devotion of which she was capable, and which, according to my belief, were less unselfishly bestowed than those of her neighbor, who may have been over-zealous in her pursuit of housewifely excellence, but who was, at least, working for the welfare of her family and dependents, instead of simply following out her own personal inclinations.

"Anna Belle Bassett" writes:

From a book overflowing with good things, how do you expect me to select that which I think is the best, and condense it into the limited space you name? I believe if I can only have "ten lines," they shall be given to that incident where Elizabeth tells of the visit to her home of the man who knows all about plants.

She says: When I heard he was coming I felt I wanted to put my arms right around my garden and hide it from him; but what was my surprise and delight when he said, after having gone all over it: Well, I think you have done wonders, dear me, how pleased I was! It was so entirely unexpected and such a complete novelty after the remarks I have been listening to all summer. I could have hugged that discerning critic, that is to look beyond the result to the intention, and appreciating the difficulties of every kind that had been in the way.

This struck me as being a capital exposition of the fact that the criticism of a really well-informed person is never so much to be dreaded as that of one who, knowing little or nothing about a subject from his own experience, still considers himself perfectly competent to suggest, find fault and condemn.

Grandmother Gray's opinion:

What will you think when I confess that the chapter that most interested me—a woman of seventy odd—was that in which Elizabeth pays the surreptitious visit to her old home! From the moment when she stops to eat her damp sandwich under the shelter of the 'damp tree in the damp field,' until her hasty exit from the forbidden gate, I was close beside her. The delightful terror of prowling about in the mist, expecting at any moment to be discovered by the "cousin in possession," I could feel through all my old bones.

There was no incident of the child-life she so aptly recalled, that I could not mate from my own experience; her description of the naughty little Elizabeth in her skirts "so short, so silent, so cool-en," and the canvas shoes with rubber soles "so convenient for creeping about without making a sound," in which she stood in her hiding places, listening complacently to the calls of her governess with as little thought of answering as of fear of being found; her lack of regard for the utility of a pocket handkerchief—all brought me back to similar circumstances in my own harum-scarum youth.

Her encounter with the other Elizabeth, who was running from her governess in quite "the same old way" was very amusing, proving, as it did, that "history repeats itself" among children left to their natural devices; while the whole journey, planned, executed and governed throughout by the impulse of the moment, was exhilarating.

The editor suggests that those of our number who have been so fortunate as to find interesting books in their summer's reading, should pass the pleasure on to others less fortunate, by sending brief notices of how they were affected by their reading—what parts of a story most appealed to them, and in what way, and to send lists of books they consider will be desirable, for the benefit of any who may wish to invest in new reading matter for the coming winter evenings. Thanks are due to friends who responded this week to the request made in regard to the book—"Elizabeth and Her German Garden."

PEACH PREPARATIONS.

The most favored successor to the strawberry is the peach, and many and various are the ways in which this luscious fruit may be prepared for the table. Its fuzzy covering renders it somewhat unpleasant to eat "as it comes from the tree," but this can be remedied by dipping each peach in cold water and wiping it with a soft cloth.

A dish of peaches pared, sliced, sugared and served with cream, with fresh bread and butter, or hot cream biscuits, will satisfy the most epicurean taste, and suffice for a whole meal—provided the "dish" is large enough.

For almost any use, the freestone variety is to be preferred, as there is so much waste in using the clingstones. For canning and preserving, peaches require but little cooking, just enough to thoroughly heat them through. The syrup should be boiled down to the desired consistency and poured over the scalded fruit. With the housekeepers of a generation or so ago, pickled and brandied peaches were in high favor, but as they had to be very hard for the pickles they were indigestible and are seldom made now, unless it may be for the soft, sweet pickle.

The progress of the temperance movement has done away with the brandied fruit to a great extent.

Peach Shortcake.

Make a rich, biscuit dough and roll about one-fourth of an inch thick; spread half of the cakes with butter and place the other halves on top of them. When baked, pull apart and spread each half with soft, ripe peaches which have been peeled and mashed with sugar—about a pound to a quart of the peaches. Serve with cream.

Peach Cobbler.

This is an "improved" peach pie, and will be sure to find favor with all lovers of pastry. A deep pie dish is necessary, and this should be lined with a rich paste rolled thicker than for an ordinary pie. Fill this heaping full of ripe, juicy peaches, adding several of the pits, cut in small pieces. Cover and bake in a steady oven for twenty minutes.

When done, remove the top crust and stir into the peaches sugar to sweeten them to your taste and a lump of butter. When these are well mixed add two tablespoonfuls of thick, sweet cream and replace the cover. Serve with whipped cream, or a sweet sauce of any kind, though it is good enough for anybody, without sauce of any kind.

Peach Jelly

This is very difficult to make, and not very satisfactory as a jelly, but in answer to a request the recipe is given:

Pare, stone and slice the peaches into an earthen jar and to each peck of peaches allow two cupfuls of water. Crack a dozen or so of the kernels and put them with the fruit. Stand the jar in a kettle of water, cover closely and boil for an hour, stirring often till the fruit is well broken. Strain through a flannel bag and let it drip until all the juice is extracted without pressing. To every pint of this juice add the juice of one large lemon and three-quarters pound of sugar.

Finish as any other jelly and keep in a cool, dark place.

A SONG FOR SCHOOL.

Some boys, when they come into school
(And some girls, too!),
I grieve to be obliged to say
That this is what they do:
They wriggle
And jiggle;
Then hang their heads,
And giggle;
They twitter,
And titter;
They bounce and flounce
And flitter.
Whatever thoughts their mind may fill,
They have no idea of keeping still.
Some boys, when they take up their books
(And some girls, too!),
I weep to be obliged to say
That this is what they do:
They batter them,
They tatter them,
They crumple, rumple,
Scatter them;
They scrawl them,
And maul them;
They snatch and pull
And haul them.
It makes me very sad to state
A school-book's is a wretched fate.

—LAURA E. RICHARDS, in St. Nicholas.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

The following letter from "Sunflower Kid"—again of Indian Territory—proves that in all his wanderings he does not forget to preach and to practice the M. G. R. doctrine of helpfulness to others:

Dear M. G. R.'s, perhaps you said to yourselves: "Weren't we lucky, when 'Sunflower Kid's' letter failed to appear?" If so, your congratulations were premature as I happened to have kept a copy of the letter that was lost and am ready to send it whenever Miss Prudence thinks best.

"Cor Cordum," to be real honest now, don't you pity us poor, lonely bachelors just a little tiny bit? How do you know that we "need not be bachelors" and would you be willing to prevent such an unfortunate condition of things for any of us—me, for instance?

While we are in the midst of our picnic season, and everyone of us is having a good time, are we also trying to make some one else happy? Let us not wait until some great deed may be done, but be constantly on the lookout for the little things that go toward making the lives of those around us pleasant. Life is too short to spend much time in waiting for great opportunities; little deeds of kindness; little acts of charity done day by day, are far more important than one great deed in a life-time.

Where are "Isabel," "Kaela," "Bonnie Burnie," "Little Brown Sparrow" and others o the old-time girls? Surely they are not "neglecting their duty" as the boys have been accused of doing, though it looks that way.

"Twin Sister," Indiana, sends us a pleasant letter, although it contains a hint that gave the Chaperone a "premonition" of something. She also gives a recipe for a Happy Day, which every M. G. R. should "learn by heart," or place a copy of it where they will see it the first thing in the morning. Here is the letter:

Last week we were represented in our column by three only, and they strangers. What can be the matter? Have we all the reason given in St. Luke's gospel? I think Miss Prudence can "guess" pretty near the truth.

I extend a hearty welcome to all new comers—"Rag Weed," "Enami," "Orange Blossom" and others.

I have been too busy this summer to attend any of the picnics, but think I would especially enjoy one "way down in Dixie" with "Orange Blossom." Oh, you need not try to frigaten me with mentioning snakes, for I am not a bit afraid of them.

Vacation will soon be over for most of us, and as we settle down to our various occupations and to the long winter evenings' pleasures, can we look back on the summer's work and feel glad that we have done some good, to some one? I hope so.

"Zack," am I too late to offer my best wishes to thee and thine? I hoped to have done so a long time ago, but you know we are prone to be neglectful of our duties at certain times.

I will close this with a recipe for a Happy Day:

A heart full of thankfulness,
A thimbleful of care,
A soul of simple hopefulness,
An early morning prayer,
A smile to erget the morning, with
A kind word—as a key
To open the door and greet the day,
Whate'er it bring to thee.
A patient trust in Providence
To sweeten all the way—
All these combined with thoughtfulness,
Will make a happy day.

"Cousin Patsy," Ga., has already finished her vacation and again taken up her work of training the young idea how to shoot:

Good morning to you all. I feel just like coming in to have a little chat with you to-day, and tell you that I am again in my accustomed place in the school-room, so while you are enjoying your picnics—imaginary and otherwise—I can only enjoy them with you in spirit.

When not busy with the active work of the school room, I occupy my time in reading and writing such things as will help me in my school. One of the best books that I have found for a teacher to read is "Character Building." It is full of helpful hints. Another good one is "The Evolution of Dodd," "Dodd," in this book, represents one of the worst of school boys. He attends various schools and we are told his experiences with the different types of teachers to be found in real life. We cannot help admiring some of these, especially "Amy Kelly" and "Mr. Bright," and as we finish the book, are glad their teaching was not in vain, or long after his school days ended, "Dodd" sees the error of his ways and attributes the fact that he becomes an honest, upright, Christian man to the words and efforts of his faithful teachers.

As teachers we must not become discouraged if we do not at once see satisfactory results of our work. We, of all others, must—

"Learn to labor and to wait."

"Buckeye School Ma'am" sends us a description of a "truly" picnic which she attended:

Dear M. G. R.'s:—After attending so many "paper" picnics, I thought a description of a real one would be interesting, just for a change:

Wednesday, August 14th, there was an excursion from my home to Dayton, a distance of over one hundred miles. Arriving at Dayton about noon, we took the electric cars to the Soldiers' Home, situated about a mile from the city. The grounds belonging to this home contain 640 acres which are beautifully cared for.

The flowers are superb, both in coloring and arrangement, the extensive green-houses are filled with many varieties of ferns, palms, mosses and rare plants. Here I saw for the first time, bananas growing on the tree.

There are several artincial lakes in which are water lilies and other aquatic plants. In one corner of the park is an enclosure where may be seen several deer and fawns; on the other side, the inevitable merry-go-round and similar attractions were placed.

We reached the home just as dinner was served to the inmates. There are about twenty tables in the dining hall, twenty persons being seated at each table at a time. As there are forty-five hundred soldiers at the home, it takes a long time to serve the meals, and it would be a question for the Wonder Column folks to figure out the amount of food required for each meal.

From the dining room we visited the library which is well furnished with books of all kinds, those of a martial and historical nature predominating. The dormitories were very comfortable-looking places; the hospital being closed to visitors, we were not able to see.

There are two churches—a Catholic and a Protestant, but I think there should be more to accommodate the great number of men who live there. The laundry was a very interesting place when one thinks of the amount of washing needed to keep so many as 4,500 men clean.

All the work about the place is done by the soldiers, and though they seem happy and contented, I should think there would be times when they would long for a little home of their own where they could be alone. The government has done all that is possible to make this home pleasant, and without doubt, most of the men are more comfortable here than they would be in any other place.

After finishing our visit here, we rode about to see the sights in this, the finest city in the state, and started on our return trip about seven o'clock, but owing to a wreck across the track, did not reach home until one o'clock the next morning, and by that time we all felt that we had received full value for our money.

Miss Prudence thinks the M. G. R.'s should give a vote of thanks to this "School Ma'am" for her very interesting letter, and hopes that we may have descriptions of such places of interest in other states from those who have been so fortunate as to have visited them.

THE BANJO.

Ain't nuthin' like a banjo when all your work is done,
And you set outside your cabin do' and watch de settin' sun.
Ain't nuthin' like a banjo, when a nigger's feelin' sad,
To make him think of better times and the things he uster had.
Yas, suh, in de evenin', when de lights is burnin' low,
Den de soft chords seems to mingle wid de win' outside de do';
And as we all a-settin' there—all 'ceptin' little Joe—
I kinder think he must be near, he loved de music so.
He died last year wid fever. Just before he died he say,
"Dad, go fetch de banjo, I wants to hear you play;
I wants to hear you sing dat song about de golden sho';
Ain't got long to stay huh, dad, can't hear you play much mo'."
And den, suh, when I tried to sing, my voice was choked up so,
I couldn't sing a word, suh, so I played de tune for Joe;
And den he sang de song hisself 'bout de sho' so far away.
Dis old banjo never played de way it played dat day.
Ain't nuthin' like a banjo when all your work is done,
And you set outside your cabin do' and watch de settin' sun.

—James Douglas Campbell, in Pearson's Magazine.

Tillie's Knitting-Work Lesson.

When my grandma was young little girls were taught to do many useful things. Little girls thought it no hardship to wash and dry the dishes, and spread up the beds after a stronger hand had shaken the great feather mattresses, and all the doll clothes of those days must have been well made, because the "little mothers" were given every day a lesson in sewing, crocheting or knitting, as soon as they were old enough to learn.

One day, one summer, grandma's mother called her three little daughters to her and said, "I am going to teach you to knit. I will give a reward for the first pair of socks—and how proud Papa will be to wear them!"

Then she gave Lucinda, Alida and Ittle Tillie each a great ball of yarn and a set of shining knitting-needles. She patiently spent a great deal of time in showing them how to "set up a sock" on three needles, and how to hold it, and how to use the fourth needle to really "knit."

The upper maid, Dinah, was to show them how to shape the heel and toe, and "narrow," and "bind off," as she herself was to be away for some weeks.

So, every day, very soon, each little girl took her ball and needles and went away to her own favorite nook, and for some time a very lively race went on for the prize.

For at least a fortnight the little girls knitted industriously; then Alida began to weary, even before one sock was completed; and Lucinda's sock grew very slowly, though the knitting always showed even and smooth.

But how little Tillie did work! Her small fingers fairly flew; her little white pet rabbits nibbled at the ball of yarn and wondered why Tillie did not have a word to say to them. Every day she took her little stool out into the grape arbor and diligently knitted away though the shouts of the children paddling in the brook come to her ears, the loudest among them the voices of her two sisters.

"I will finish first," she said. "I will win the prize! I know I can!"

After a very long time to Tillie, and a surprisingly short time to the sisters, Tillie announced—it was on the day after mamma's return home—that her socks were finished, and then Alide wished she had not been having such a good time and had more to show than just one-half of a sock, not very tidy-looking. Lucinda had finished one sock, and it was very prettily and evenly knitted; but she too, was ashamed that little Tillie had outdone her.

Tillie laid the pair of socks on mama's lap with a triumphant little smile.

The three little girls hovered near while mama slipped one of the socks over her hand.

But what do you think?

There were about a hundred little holes where Tillie had dropped a stitch now and then! Alas! and the other sock was quite as bad.

Mama smiled as she said, "These socks will have to be darned before they can be worn."

Alida laughed merrily, but Lucinda put her arms around poor little Tillie whose tears were falling softly over the careless work.

"Never mind, Tillie," she said, "you will get the prize, for you did knit the first pair!"

Well, Grandma's mama—Grandma was Tillie—gave them each a purse for learning to knit—a little work-box with needles, scissors, thread and tiny thimble.

"Tillie has learned something else too, I think," said mama, as she stooped to kiss the tear-stained and sorry little face. Then she gave Tillie her workbox, a pretty blue one, and said, in a whisper, "Make haste slowly!"

Grandma says it has been over fifty years since she won that prize, and she has forgotten how to knit; but the lesson she learned along with her knitting she will never forget.—Little Folks.

HOW TILLIE DID WORK!

The Midway of Mackinac Island.

Of course it is not a Midway in the sense the word has come to be understood, but the main street of Mackinac Island bears so strong a resemblance to the Wonder lanes or exposition fame, that one involuntarily looks about for the Oriental scenes, the strange people, and bizarre buildings of the realm of folly. The crowd is there, made up of summer boarders, the tourists, and visitors of a day, pacing the broad, plank sidewalks while in the street is a crush of vehicles awaiting the pleasure of those that wish to visit the nature marvels of the island. The bazars are there, too; shops whose wares seem to have been gathered from every corner of the globe. The crude basketry of the Alaskans, the quaint pottery of Mexico, the gilded trifles of the Orient, and the beaded work of the Indians of the region are heaped together upon shelves and counters, overflowing in profusion to the stands placed outside along the sidewalks.

There are curios ranging in price from a dime to several dollars, all of them purporting to be genuine, though doubtless a large share are "made in Germany," or in manufactories nearer home. It is a busy scene. A frivolous mart of pleasure and commerce, where the many-hued Navajo blankets, Turkish rugs, embroideries, and shawls of knitted silk hung out for display, furnish gleams of brilliant coloring which complete the Midway illusion.

The rubber-faced woman is one of the bits of merchandise most in demand. It is not only cheap, but it is amusing and a toy which both young and old seem to enjoy. It is nothing but a piece of pink rubber moulded into a grimacing face with a protruding tongue. To this effigy is attached a bonnet and gown in loud colored chamois skin, the whole affair serving for a "match scratcher." The toy is unpleasant, at the same time it is funny, for by pressing the head with the fingers it can be contorted into such grotesque shapes that the game becomes fascinating and the rubber lady finds many purchasers.

Then there are the gems so rare that sparkle and glitter like the real article. Unset diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires and pearls, offset the steady blue of the turquoise, their low price tempting the unwary to buy in haste and repent at leisure. A pigeon blood ruby for a dollar is an enticement beguiling enough to upset the steadiest brain, and the silvery-tongued saleslady is very persuasive and convincing.

"Nobody thinks of paying the price of a genuine colored stone these days," is the burden of her song, and her trump card is the statement: "Why, Tiffany bought five hundred dollars' worth of our goods to set with real diamonds for his rich customers!"

The proprietor of one of the bazars is a character. Happy Delight is his name, "Happy by name and happy by natur'," he himself asserts uproariously. His is a jolly, round face, with round, wide open, blue eyes, a turned up nose and a ready tongue from which a torrent of words come trippingly. He is wise in his generation and knows the blessed uses of good humor and self-advertisement. He jokes and jibes, quotes poetry by the yard and has a laughable story to fit every occasion.

"Come in," he persuades the loiterer; "don't go somewhere else to be robbed, come in here. I've got so much money I'm giving it away. Goods that are worth a quarter, I sell for fifty cents just to stimulate trade. It you believe me it is at your own risk. I ain't a kickin'."

"I ain't a kickin'," is his favorite and oft repeated expression and he uses it without apparent rhyme or reason.

Happy Delight has his own ideas about literature of which he delivers himself thus sagely: "I ain't no writer myself, but I'm a cracker jack when it comes to knowin' a good subjick."

Happy D. claims to be known from Maine to "California" and to do him justice, once seen and heard, he is never forgotten. Already he has the epitaph for his tombstone prepared and it is to read like this: "Here lies Happy Delight. He kep' a bazar but he died an honest man. I ain't a kickin'."

The most prized article in his stock of goods is a souvenir of Mackinac in the shape of a dainty, birch bark book containing pictures of the island's places of interest. It was originated by this enterprising gentleman, the explanatory notes emanating from his prolific brain. Regarding the Lover's Leap he has written: "This is the rock from which the beautiful Indian maiden jumped to meet her lover. The earth obstructed her progress. She was a nice girl but she is dead now."

The story of Robinson's Folly he tells in these words: "There are many legends concerning this rock, but there is only one fact: Captain Robinson, while staggering along under the weight of a lovely package, tripped on a parallel of latitude and was dashed to pieces on the cruel rocks, below. The rocks were jagged, too."

Happy Delight's is but one of several bazars lining the thoroughfare of Mackinac, forming its chief attraction and a strange contrast to the flavor of antiquity attending this military seat with more than two hundred years of history behind it. At the head of the street stands the time-worn Mission church just as it was built nearly a century ago; back of it, stretching along the sides of the green hills, and mounting to its summit, gleam the white walls of the old fort; down the shore are the Devil's Kitchen and the Wishing Well; in front the wide sweep of water that once bore on its undulating surface the canoes of the Indians—a frame of history and romance surrounding a picture of life in its modern phases.

Hills that once echoed to the boat-songs of the Canadian voyageurs, now throw back the click and rattle of the insatiable slot machine. Paths once trod by the fur trader, the courier des bois, and the Indian with his plumes and gaudy costume, to-day are thronged with summer excursionists, and the notes of the voyageur are supplanted by the discordant clamor of steam whistles.

It is a constantly moving and absorbing show to the occupants of the chairs on the hotel verandas, for people are the most interesting study in the world. Since its earliest days the time of stir and animation on the island has been the summer season. In the fall the hotels and curio shops are closed, and the "Midway" is a place of shuttered windows and barred doors. The winter population of Mackinac numbers about 500 souls and according to Happy Delight's birch bark souvenir, "concerning their winter, the Mackinac people can truly say with the Irishman, 'Divil a tap do we do but enjy oursels.'"

ELIZABETH AYRES.

THE OLD MISSION AT MACKINAC ISLAND.

AT THE DOOR.

I thought myself indeed secure,
So fast the door, so firm the lock;
But lo! the toddling comes to lure
My parent ear with timorous knock.

My heart were stone could it withstand
The sweetness of my baby's plea
That timorous baby knocking and—
"Please let me in—it's only me."

I threw aside the unfinished book,
Regardless of its tempting charms,
And, opening wide the door, I took
My laughing darling in my arms.

Who knows but in eternity,
I, like a truant child, shall wait
The glories of a life to be,
Beyond the Heavenly Father's gate,

And will that Heavenly Father heed
The truant's supplicating cry,
As at the door I plead,
"'Tis I, O Father! only I?"

—Eugene Field.

ESSENTIALS OF A LITERARY CAREER

If a young man or woman has the requisite natural talent, the education, and the facility for writing, I would advise him or her to enter literature. Of course, having thus qualified, I suppose that the young person is to enter the ranks, not of journalism, but of literature. He is to pursue literature as an art, whether for fame or for gain matters not, at first, for he will get neither. Now for the essentials. As no man can earn his bread and butter in the beginning by his art alone, I would say the first essential is to have some means of making a living other than by writing; as to further essentials, it depends entirely upon the individual. A physician would not write the same prescription for each of his patients; no more can a literary adviser instruct each young writer alike. Still there are certain essentials which every writer must possess before he can write. He must have ambition—an ambition that will keep him always at work, and always mounting higher.

I hardly need say that the writer must have something to write. In society, it is a sign of cleverness to be able to reel off little nothings; out in literature, no! Then the young writer must be conscientious; must allow no work to pass from his hands until he has done it the best he knows how. Labor and pains, corrections and revisions, are splendid paying investments in literature, and they are the stepping stones to success. Not that I advocate fine writing in preference to sufficient to say; both are to be desired, but sufficient to say comes first. The object should ever be to tell this story, write this novel, this poem, this essay, in the fewest words. Then a young writer must see life sympathetically, must know how other people live, must put life in his work, must live what he writes. The best subject for him to write about is the person or thing nearest him—the persons, things, events, stories, sentiments, emotions, most familiar to him. And the conditions of writing? Ah! ceaseless work, a stout heart, and a happy mind. Always thinking, always observing, always reading, always writing—these are the conditions. —General Lew Wallace.

The Wonder Column.

Banner Puzzler FOR SEPT.

Illinois.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American jurist and statesman, born in New Hampshire, January 13, 1818, and died in 1873. He was sent to the House of Representatives and to the U. S. Senate from Ohio, and was elected governor of that state. He was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Lincoln at the outbreak of the civil war, and conducted the finances with rare skill and success. He was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1864, and held that office at his death.

—METTA.

2.—WORD SQUARE.

X X X X X 1.—A musical drama.
X X X X X 2.—One who peels.
X X X X X 3.—To gnaw off.
X X X X X 4.—A field fortification.
X X X X X 5.—An open space for combatants.

—METTA.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

In a mixture of gold and silver weighing 4 ounces, there are 4 ounces of silver. How much gold must be added in order that there may be three-fourths of an ounce of silver in 15 ounces of the mixture?

—METTA.

4.—PRINTER'S PI.

"Korw rof eth dogo batt si nigtesh,
Meadr ton fo teagreesn raar,
Attd rolyg si veer eth githesh,
Hiwhe senhis pans enm se best era."

—METTA.

5.—QUERY.

What are the 11 great wonders of America?

—METTA.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"To will what God doth will,
That is the only science
That gives us any rest."

—METTA.

Answers to Puzzles of Aug. 22.

1.—J Sterling Morton.
2.—The hot weather.
3.—Words forming crimped square: broad, reply, cpire, dyes.
4.—Income tax.
5.—The Indian rat is the largest species known. It is a native of India, and attains a weight of 5 pounds. It is from 24 to 30 inches long including the tail, which at the base is 2½ inches in circumference. It lives on grains and roots, and is eaten by the Chinese.
6.—Shakespeare wrote:

"To-morrow!
It is a period nowhere to be found
In all the hoary registers of Time,
Unless, perchance, in the Fool's Calendar."

Chat.

A new member entered the Cademy today, and the Schoolmistress was very glad that such a goodly array of older pupils was here to welcome him.

His name was John C. Straw, and those who helped to initiate him were: W. P. E., Marley Cranford, Old Dan Tucker, Ill Nois and Metta.

Vera, my child, you certainly must bring along your last name, if you wish to be admitted herein, and remember that no puzzle is used unless the answer accompanies it.

W. P. E., your suggestion as to the necessity of each puzzle being made instructive is good; however, you know the mere "puzzles" are not to be despised as "wit-sharpeners," even if they can lay no claim to being "brain developers."

Ill Nois, come whenever you can, and be sure of a welcome.

Metta, your contribution to the "Puzzle stock" was very opportune and much appreciated. The Schoolmistress thanks you for your pleasant notes and kind wishes for her happiness, and hopes you will come often.

PRINCE CHUN WILL NOT KOTOW

Emperor William Has Consented to Forego the Humiliating Expiation Ceremony.

Basel, Switzerland, Sept. 3.—At 11 o'clock last night Prince Chun and his entourage left for Berlin by the imperial special train. Before starting a member of the mission said that Emperor William had decided to waive the ceremony of kotowing and that the only persons to be received by him in ceremonial audience would Prince Chun and Ying Chang.

The members of the mission in question said also that the mission would remain in Berlin for a fortnight and had received and accepted invitations from the British, Italian, American, Belgian and Japanese governments.

Von Buelow's Success.

Berlin, Sept. 3.—The fact that Count Von Buelow has at last succeeded in surmounting the Chun difficulty has created considerable sensation in the public mind. Prince Chun will now apologize without any humiliating formalities. It is asserted that all the members of the government were as much opposed as was the public at the attempt to revive the obsolete custom of kotowing.

Count Von Buelow has now returned to Nordeney to finish his interrupted holiday.

It is understood that the newly appointed Chinese minister to Germany, who is a member of the expiatory mission, was most energetic in opposing prostration, declaring that if he submitted to such a ceremony he would forfeit the right to be treated as an equal by the other members of the diplomatic corps.

Has Left Paris.

Paris, Sept. 2.—Munir Bey, Turkish ambassador to France, has returned to

MUNIR BEY.

Switzerland, where he will remain until the controversy between the two countries shall have been settled.

Berlin, Sept. 2.—It is very doubtful, according to a dispatch to the Lokal Anzieger, from Basel, Switzerland, whether Prince Chuan will come to Berlin to make formal apology for the murder of Baron Van Ketteler. Members of the expiatory mission say: "Under present conditions we can never go to Berlin. We would rather die than accept them."

It appears that they object particularly to Prince Chuan's attendants prostrating themselves before Emperor William, inasmuch as this is a special honor reserved for the Emperor of China and would involve a recognition of the Kaiser's equality.

FRENCH RELAX THEIR HOLD

Paris, Sept. 3.—M. De Laressar, minister of marine, has received a dispatch from Pekin announcing that the French have formally handed over the palace of ancestors and the imperial city to the Chinese plenipotentiaries and that only one French battalion remains in the old French quarters.

Wu to Leave Us.

London, Sept. 2.—"Liching Fang, the adopted son of Li Hung Chang, having declined the St. Petersburg legation," says a dispatch to the Times from Pekin, "China has appointed Sir Chi Sen Lo Feng Luh (Chinese minister in London) to St. Petersburg, transferring Wu Ting Fang from Washington to London."

Paid the Penalty.

London, Aug. 31.—"The captain of the guard on the occasion of the Chu-Chau massacre has been decapitated," says a dispatch to the Times from Shanghai, "and the governor promises to punish 24 others concerned."

PRINCE CHUN.

He Still Waits at Basle to Have the Kaiser Yield.

Basel, Switzerland, Sept. 2.—Prince Chuan has given orders for preparations to be made to start for Berlin at 11 o'clock to-night, but he soon afterward countermanded them. Various unsubstantiated stories are in circulation as to the Chinese envoy's intentions, that he is going to return to Pekin at once, and that he will make a tour of other European capitals while waiting for Emperor William to recede from the conditions his majesty has laid down for the ceremony of apology for the murder of Baron Von Kettler. Prince Chuan received one telegram from Berlin to-day, and appeared to be waiting for others.

UNITED STATES WILL RECLAIM ITS CHINESE CONCESSION

Pekin, Sept. 3.—The United States minister, Mr. Conger, is taking steps to reclaim the small American concession at Tien Tsin, the title to which has practically lapsed of late years because of the government being unorganized, and a majority of the American residents being scattered among the British and German concessions. The American need for the concession is chiefly for military uses, so as to avoid the experiences of last summer, when the United States army had difficulty in getting quarters and docking facilities.

Li Hung Chang is getting more and more feeble, and it is apparent to all his visitors that it is not probable he will ever be able to act as chairman of the council of state.

"LARGE QUARRIES COMBINE.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 3.—With a capitalization of $6,000,000, including stocks and bonds, the American Lime and Stone company will soon be chartered in Harrisburg to combine all the best limestone, sandstone and traprock quarries in Pennsylvania on the lines of the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia & Reading railroads.

STRIKE IS FAILING.

Shaffer Tired Out From His Exhaustive Labors--Situation Continues Satisfactory to Him.

Pittsburg, Sept. 3.—It was believed that yesterday's creditable labor demonstration would give impulse to the steel strikers' cause and strengthen them in their great fight, but the developments in the strike situation to-day were all favorable to the masters.

From nearly every point in this district the reports were of a discouraging nature to the strikers. Thirty-two new workmen, all said to be skilled men, entered the Star tin plate plant without molestation; 125 machinists returned to work in the Pennsylvania and Continental tube plants, and twelve imported men went to work at the steel hoop mill in Monessen.

At Duquesne, no further efforts were made to get the men out, and the works were in full operation. Painter's and Lindsay & McCutcheon's mills were again running, with increased forces, while the conditions at McKeesport were without material change.

The report that the strikers would make another demonstration at the gates of the National Tube Works and prevent the men entering the mills, as was done yesterday, drew a large crowd, but as the men remained away, there was no disturbance.

Rumors of peace still continue in circulation, but nothing definite can be traced to a reliable source. Among the latest reports is one to the effect that a conference would possibly be held to-day, at which the strike might be settled.

Prominent manufacturers and the leads of the strike, however, declared they knew nothing of the intended meeting.

Skilled Workmen Imported.

The 32 men taken into the Star plant this morning came from Philadelphia, and are said to be all skilled workmen. The coming of the new men was a complete surprise to the strikers and pickets, and when they saw a small army of workers, accompanied by another army of policemen, making for the main entrance of the plant, so great was their surprise that not a single picket made an effort to intercept them. They simply stood by and watched the largest body of imported men since the strike began march into the plant to take their places. The management was in rare god humor, and announced that they expected to have seven of the eight mills in the plant in operation before the close of the day.

Resumed Without Molestation.

When the whistle blew at the Continental Tube works in this city this morning 75 machinists and pipe cutters entered the plant, and simultaneously 50 others returned to work at the Pennsylvania Tube works, adjoining. No trouble resulted and the vicinity of the mills was serene and peaceful.

General Manager Latshaw, of the Pennsylvania Tube company, stated that when the machinists completed the new furnace, the company expected to start the plant in full. He anticipated no trouble whatever.

Shaffer Is Tired Out.

President Shaffer was late in reaching his office this morning and was a very tired man after the parade and speechmaking of yesterday. It was 3 o'clock this morning, he said, when he retired, having been kept up attending to his mail. Referring to the statement attributed to J. D. Hickey, of Milwaukee, that Mr. Morgan had offered in consideration of acceptance of the terms proposed for this year, that in two years all the mills would be included in the wage agreement, Mr. Shaffer said:

"When Mr. Hickey was here he told me of several supposed statements that he was credited with, and said they were untrue as no doubt this one is. If he made the statement, however, it referred to the executive board and not to me alone. That is all I can say concerning it."

Mr. Shaffer said further that he had heard nothing from the west and that there was no change in the situation, which continued to be satisfactory to them.

It is stated at McKeesport that the Demmler tin plate works will be started within 48 hours, and with its old employes. Three mills are to be put in operation, enough strikers, it is claimed, having pledged themselves to return to man that number of rolls.

BEATEN THROUGH A MISTAKE

Pittsburg, Sept. 3.—William Jones, colored, was mistaken for a non-union workman by the Star tin plate strikers, late yesterday afternoon, and narrowly escaped serious injury. Police Lieutenant Crossan, who came to the man's rescue, was also badly used up.

DISMANTLING THE TIN WORKS

Canal Dover, O., Sept. 3.—The work of dismantling the tin works was begun here yesterday. The sheet steel officials claim they now have 71 men at work on the plant. Stephen Martin, of Pittsburg, addressed the Labor Day celebration. He advised the strikers not to recognize the court's injunction.

THREE MORE MILLS.

Three mills were put on the night turn at the Clark plant last night. The management claim they are fully manned, and will run to-night and hereafter. The other six mills are operating in full in daytime. It is also claimed by the management that they have had many applications from former employes for work, but that they had refused them all, as the plant is now fully equipped.

ATTACK ON SHAFFER.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 31.—A sensation was created yesterday afternoon by a leading editorial in the Labor World bitterly attacking President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association, and demanding his impeachment. The paper is the organ of the International Tin Workers' Protective Association and the mouthpiece of the Pittsburg district of the Mine Workers' union and the Pattern-Makers' association. The article is written in a very bitter tone and demands the impeachment of Shaffer because it is charged he compelled the steel workers to violate contracts; because he expelled the Chicago men and revoked their charter without constitutional hearing, and because the whole strike is unconstitutional and has brought ruin and wreck on men who have made the Amalgamated Association. The editorial gives twenty-four reasons why President Shaffer should be impeached.

The fact that George Powell, president of the Tin Plate Workers' Protective Association of America; L. R. Thomas, president of the Pattern Makers' National League, and Patrick Dolan, president of the United Mine Workers of the Pittsburg district, constitute the board of control of the publication, and that President Shaffer himself, up to within a year ago, was a member of the board would seem to lend considerable weight to the utterances of the paper. When shown the editorial last night President Shaffer said: "Mr. Powell, of the Tin Workers' Association, was at headquarters to-day, and I have understood that the paper mentioned does not represent his association. The article is beneath my notice, and I shall not advertise the paper by commenting on it."

GOLD IN LAPLAND.

Stockholm, Aug. 28.—Much excitement prevails here over the discovery of gold in Lapland, where are also the country's famous iron deposits.

Experts who have been in the Klondike district lately pronounce the discoveries in Lapland as rich as those along the Yukon.

ADMIRAL HOWISON.

Correspondence Between Him and the Navy Department.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett to-day made public personal correspondence between Rear Admiral Howison and himself in relation to the fitness of the admiral to serve upon the court of inquiry. Admiral Howison having consented that his personal letter shall be given to the public.

A copy of Rear Admiral Howison's letter has been sent to Rear Admiral Schley. The correspondence is as follows:

PERSONAL.
72 Ashburton Avenue,
Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 24.

Dear Sir:—I have just returned to my home after a short visit to Saratoga and Lake George.

Owing to my detail as a member of the court of inquiry, ordered to meet on September 12 next, I find that many newspapers are giving me credit for having served my country, in the United States navy, for nearly half a century, with honor.

I see also that I am thought to be objectionable as a member of this court of inquiry, it being stated that I publicly expressed my opinions on the conduct of the battle of Santiago, while serving as commandant at the Boston navy yard, shortly after the result of that engagement was known.

Don't Make Speeches.

I believe the service knows, as I do, that I do not attempt to make public speeches, write for magazines or papers or make public utterances on navy or other subjects.

It has been impossible for me to avoid the visits and questions of representatives of newspapers while serving at important stations, and at times when the navy has been so busily employed.

At Mare Island, during my long service there, particularly during the great railroad strike, the papers contained many statements, said to have been obtained in my office; most, if not all of these reports were harmless, readable articles on the operations of the several naval detachments serving for the preservation of law and order.

During my two years' service at the Boston station, there was seldom a day passed without receiving visits from the representatives of the several Boston papers, and during the Spanish-American war, the navy yard there was seldom without newspaper reporters.

I found them to be polite and gentlemanly, at all times, and whatever information or news I could reasonably impart, I gave them.

"I have often interpreted to a number of them the laws and regulations for the navy, by attempting to answer their numerous questions relating to the duties and responsibilities of the several grades of officers throughout a fleet of vessels from the commander-in-chief to the lowest rate among the crew.

When the News Came.

When the news of our navy's success at Manila and again at Santiago reached Boston, the people there were not behind the rest of the United States in giving honor and praise to the navy and to the commanders-in-chief of the fleets.

The enthusiasm of the population in praise and honor for the officers and men engaged at Santiago lasted for some time, until later, when the troubles commenced as to where the credit and honors should go for the success of this engagement.

It is no news to the navy to say that where all do their duties, the first honors for success go to the officer in chief command. Censure for failure also belongs to him.

This newspaper cutting in question contains a statement in which it is said that I made a comparison between Schley and Sampson, unfavorable to Schley.

Sure He Didn't Say So.

The word "respected," as used by the reporter, is seldom or ever employed by navy men in comparing the qualities possessed by officers, and I am sure I could never have said this as he reports, nor said that Schley had the reputation of being nervous and hot-headed in the naval academy.

One may say an officer stands higher in his class, if true; another may stand higher in scientific attainments, while another be distinguished for eminent diplomatic and social qualities, while all under discussion are of good standing and proficient in their necessary professional calling.

I have no recollection of the gentleman representing the Boston Record, and I do not approve of his public statement as mine. I cannot say that I have not discussed with acquaintances matters published in the newspapers relating to our navy's success, as well as the unfortunate disputes so widely commented on.

There are few or no persons in the navy or in our country who have not daily discussed these newspaper articles.

From the papers it appears that Admiral Schley has strong doubts as to my fitness to fairly judge this case with Admirals Dewey and Benham.

As it is a case of grave importance to those concerned and to the country, I am desirous of giving my little help to clear away the troubles.

The duties of members of courts martial and courts of inquiry are not sought or desired by officers.

While I feel highly honored by the department's selection of myself for this duty, it is anything but a pleasant task to sit in judgment on brother officers.

However, the honor of the selection nor the unpleasantness of court duties do not enter into the reasons for my now writing to say to you, personally, three things, viz.:

Why He Wrote.

1st. To reassure you that I am not responsible for and did not give out such an interview as is alleged in the dispatches from Boston and as stated in the newspapers to have been mentioned by Admiral Schley in a recent letter to the department.

2d. If, however, the department feels that the cause of the navy and of justice will be better served by relieving me from duty on the court, I am entirely ready to withdraw voluntarily, or to have the department relieve me upon its own initiative.

3d. If, on the other hand, the department, knowing all the circumstances, desires that I should perform the duty, I am entirely ready to perform it, and can, upon my conscience and oath, do my duty as a member of the court "without partiality," as the law requires.

Yours sincerely and respectfully,
H. L. HOWISON,
Rear Admiral U. S. N.

Hon. Frank W. Hackett, Washington, D. C.

Washington, Aug. 26, 1901.

Dear Admiral:—Your personal letter of the 24th deserves an immediate reply.

You say substantially that there is no foundation for the statements attributed to you as having been set forth in an interview afterward published in the Boston Record; and lately made, the subject of a communication from Rear Admiral Schley to the department. You evidently have read the correspondence between the admiral and the department as published last week in the newspapers.

The department, let me assure you, has no purpose of relieving you of this duty. It has implicit confidence in your sense of justice and fair mindedness.

Should the counsel for Rear Admiral Schley proceed to offer to the court objection to you, it will be for the court itself to decide the question of your competency to sit as a member.

Were your letter official, instead of being merely personal, I should refer it to the judge advocate of the court, to be laid before the court. I would like to know if you have any objection to my giving to the public your frank and manly letter, in the event that it shall seem desirable to do so.

What you have said only confirms me in the belief that the department has been fortunate in selecting you as the third member of the court.

Kindly accept the assurance of my personal esteem, and believe me

Yours truly,
FRANK W. HACKETT,
Rear Admiral H. L. Howison, U. S. N., Yonkers, N. Y.

FEAR THAT WAR

Between Colombia and Venezuela Can Not B Staved Off.

Washington, Sept. 2.—It is feared here that it may not be possible to prevent hostilities between Venezuela and Colombia. The action of President Castro in withdrawing the exequaturs of all the Colombian consuls in Venezuela can be interpreted in only one way—that he is determined to force the two countries into war.

At the Colombian legation, no official information concerning the press dispatches has yet been received, and it is hoped that President Castro has not taken a step which will almost inevitably lead to war. Minister Silva sent a cablegram to his government last night asking for information as to the present situation. Colorabia does not want war.

Minister Silva and Secretary of Legation Herran are confident that the people of Venezuela do not want war. They hold only one man responsible for the present strained relations between the two republics, and that man is President Castro. They believe that he realizes that the movement against him in his own country is gaining strength daily, and that he hopes to counteract this and unite the Venezuelans by plunging them into a foreign war.

New York, Sept. 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from Willemstad says:

Gen. Cecilio Castro, a brother of President Castro, has left Venezuela for France, to obtain an immediate renewal of diplomatic relations with France, to buy arms for Venezuela, and also to attend to the creation of a French bank.

Gen. Castro left Venezuela on the Venezuelan war vessel the Reaturado, formerly the Gould yacht Atalanta. He will board the steamship Canada at Martinique, and will arrive at Bordeaux on September 14. He will travel incognito.

Colon, Colombia, Sept. 2.—Government reinforcements, numbering 60, left Colon Saturday evening for Bocas Del Toro.

SIEGE OF BOCAS DEL TORO.

Colon, Colombia, Aug. 31.—(Delayed three days by the censor.) Bocas Del Toro, 140 miles west of Colon, is virtually besieged by the liberals or insurgents. They number at least 200, and is already divided, occupy Provision Island, which is opposite the town and commands the entrance to the harbor. They are fairly well armed, possessing two small modern cannon, as well as plenty of ammunition, and are commanded by a Nicaraguan. Among them are many Nicaraguan and Costa Rican liberals.

Threaten the Town.

For more than a month the liberals have been threatening the town. About a fortnight ago they improved their position on Provision Island, about a mile and a half from Bocas Del Toro, which also is on the island; and the opposing forces have occasionally exchanged shots, although, with the exception of one Jamaican wounded, there have been no casualties.

Among the liberals are several who own property in Bocas Del Toro. The liberals express no desire or intention to damage the town or to molest foreigners or foreign business. There is easy communication by mail with the land east and west of Bocas Del Toro. Cannon, arms and ammunition are obtained from coast towns in Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Bocas Del Toro being about 40 miles from the Costa Rican frontier.

Wait for an Attack.

The liberal position is strong, and the situation is likely to remain as it is until one side or the other makes an attack. Such an action would subject the attacking party to the severe fire of their opponents, as it would be necessary to pass from Bocas Del Toro to Provision Island, or vice versa, in small open boats. Neither side is inclined to take this risk. The liberals profess to believe that a proclamation of the present situation would result in a withdrawal of the government force from Bocas Del Toro. Counting reinforcements, the government has about 170 men there, and the town can only be reached by very light draught steamers through roundabout channels.

Martial Law Prevails.

Martial law prevails in Bocas Del Toro. The authorities have stopped communication with other ports, except Colon. They have stopped local fishing and forbidden passage along the streets after 8 o'clock at night. Foreigners claim that the measures adopted for harbor supervision materially injure commerce. Two Germans were sent to jail for expressing their views too freely in a cafe, and it needed the intervention of the German consul to effect their release.

Threaten to Intervene.

The United States, French, British and German consular agents in Bocas Del Toro told the Colombian commander there that if the severe harbor restrictions interrupting commerce were not abated, they would call for gunboats. These representations effected a limited improvement only in harbor conditions.

The local trade, which has been chiefly in bananas sent to the United States, is virtually dead. Fruit steamers from Mobile and New Orleans are getting only partial cargoes, the disturbed conditions preventing work on the plantations. The foreign element predominates in the town—Americans, Germans, British and Chinese in the order named. The United Fruit company, of Boston, owns many banana plantations in the neighborhood.

The United States consular agent in Bocas Del Toro has made an urgent appeal to the United States consul in Colon to send a gunboat. Commander Sargent, of the United States gunboat Machias, is fully informed of the situation, and if this does not improve shortly the Machias will probably proceed to Bocas Del Toro. The liberals on Provision Island say the presence of the Machias will not alter the situation, as they have in no way interfered with or injured foreigners and the government alone is responsible for the restrictions laid upon commerce.

Many houses in Bocas Del Toro continually fly American, German, British or French flags to denote the neutrality of their occupants. The Colombian government considers that the measures taken there have been made necessary by the exigencies of the case.

VENEZUELA EXPLAINS.

Caracas, Sept. 2.—The Venezuelan government has published a memorandum to all foreign nations in explanation of the attitude it has adopted in the Venezuelan-Colombian controversy. In diplomatic circles here the question is considered very serious.

Paris, Sept. 2.—A dispatch from Caracas asserts that the memorandum issued by the Venezuelan government to foreign powers in explanation of its course in the Venezuelan-Colombia difficulty, declares that hostilities between the two states are imminent.

FRANCE-TURKEY.

Paris Government Still Waiting for Sultan to Yield.

Vienna, Aug. 28.—The Tageblatt to-day publishes mail correspondence from Constantinople, which says that the Sultan will go to war rather than yield to

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

unreasonable demands; that he is studying plans for defense, and that he has ordered 300 guns from Germany.

Constantinople, Tuesday, Aug. 27.—The French flag was hauled down from over the embassy of France after the departure of the ambassador, Mr. Constans, and it will not be hoisted again until diplomatic relations are restored. The staff of the embassy remains here, but there is no charge d'affaires. The French consuls in Turkey have been directed to continue to protect French interests.

Besides the immediate causes of the disagreement, it is pointed out that constant difficulties were placed in the way of French commercial interests in Turkey, which contributed to M. Constans' resolution. All the embassies complain of vexatious interference with trade.

WANTS TO ARBITRATE.

Constantinople, Sept. 2.—The Ottoman government is said to be sounding Germany with a view of inducing her to arbitrate upon the Franco-Turkish controversy. It is not likely, however, that Germany will accede to the proposal or that France would accept arbitration.

Sultan Retaliates.

Paris, Aug. 30.—The Matin to-day says the sultan's first retaliation against France is the publication of an irade withdrawing the concerns and tax exemptions from the French religious community at Beyreut, Syria. The French communities at Jerusalem are also taxed.

IMPORTATION OF ARMS.

Pekin, Aug. 28.—The imperial edict forbidding the importation of arms and munitions of war is not satisfactory to the foreign ministers. A meeting of the ministers has been called to discuss the edict. It ignores the vital fact that the prohibition applies to the government and that it is part of the Chinese punishment. The edict makes it appear to be merely the government's voluntary act prohibiting Chinese subjects from importing arms and munitions, as the country is disturbed by brigands.

FIERCE TYPHOON.

Victoria, Aug. 28.—The officers of the Empress of China, which arrived here to-day report that a heavy typhoon raged in the China seas shortly before the vessel sailed and serious damage was done to many ships, a number of Chinese junks being destroyed and many villages on the sea shores being devastated.

IS THE WHISKEY TRUST DOOMED?

The Green Mountain Distillery, One of the Largest and Wealthiest Independent Institutions in the World, Enters the Field in Competition With the American Whiskey Trust.

Of all the nefarious combinations of capital which control, or try to control the necessities of existence and to crush out legitimate competition, there is none so far reaching in its scope, so grasping in its methods, so rapacious in its exhibitions of greed and so thoroughly unscrupulous and unrelenting in its purpose to throttle the independent distillers as that prince of monopolies known as the WHISKEY TRUST.

Along side of this well-fed octopus, the Standard Oil Trust is a comparatively innocent babe, while the United States Steel Trust, the Barbed Wire Trust, Plow and Farm Impliement Trust, Twine Trust, Leather Trust, Beef Trust and Tobacco Trust, et hoc omne genus, are as harmless as a serpent with fangs removed.

Since the gigantic hippogat first raised its head in the early seventies, it is estimated that at least 40,000 heads of families have been thrown out of employment at its command. A man who has taken the pains to investigate has found out that no less than 1,000 distilleries have been shut down by the Whiskey Trust during the last ten years. Wherever a new distillery is started, just as soon as it commences to do business and to make headway with the public, the Trust pounces on it like a spider on its prey, and strong indeed must be the concern that does not eventually find itself compelled to surrender or else engage in a death struggle wrapped around by the meshes of the Trust's octopus-like arms.

Few concerns like to engage in this unequal combat, but it sometimes happens, as in the case of the Green Mountain distillery, that the proprietor adopts a course of action that keeps the Trust guessing, and renders its practices harmless for awhile. These instances, however, are very few, and can only be successful where goods are sold to the consumer direct. The success of the plan rests with the people who buy whiskey, and so long as they support the independent distillery and insist on having only such goods as are not dominated by the Trust, so long will the Trust be powerless to combat the public's will.

It is gratifying to record that the Green Mountain Distillery which, some time ago adopted the plan of selling its entire output direct to the consumer, has in this way been able to successfully elude the strictures and hardships which it previously labored under in an unequal fight against the machinations of the Trust.

Never before has an independent concern been so successful in outwitting the whiskey magnates, and the immense business built up by the Green Mountain folks, shipping, as they do, thousands of packages daily all over the country, has proven a thorn in the side of the Trust, and may prove to be the entering wedge by which the greatest of all commercial monopolies will be rendered weak and powerless, when it comes to curtailing the liberty of the individual and the efforts of free and unmolested trade.

The thanks of the public at large are due to the Green Mountain Distillery for having pluckily stuck to the fight until victory perched on its banner, and now that it has shown other concerns what can be done with vim and independence, it may be expected that others will follow in the same way.

Successful Farmer.

Eaton, Col., Sept. 2.—Former Governor Benjamin H. Eaton's cash income from his farms this year will exceed half a million. Should the price of potatoes and other produce be as high as indications seem to show, the governor's income will exceed the estimated amount by possibly $200,000.

Cripple Creek Gold.

Cripple Creek, Col., Sept. 2.—The gold production of this district during August was $2,558,000, the greatest single record in the history of Cripple Creek.

A FEW FACTS

About the New Catarrh Cure.

The new Catarrh Cure is a new departure in so-called catarrh cures because it actually cures, and is not simply a temporary relief.

The new Catarrh Cure is not a salve, ointment, powder nor liquid, but a pleasant tasing tablet containing the best specifics for catarrh in a concentrated, convenient form.

The old style of catarrh salves and ointments are greasy, dirty and inconvenient at the best; the new preparation being in tablet form is always clean and convenient.

The new Catarrh Cure is superior to catarrh powders because it is a notorious fact that many catarrh powders contain cocaine.

The new catarrh cure is called Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, a wholesome combination of blood root, beachwood tar, guaiacol and other antiseptics, and cures by its action upon the blood and mucous membrane, the only rational treatment for catarrhal trouble.

You do not have to draw upon your imagination to discover whether you are getting benefit from Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; improvements and relief are apparent from the first tablet taken.

All druggists sell and recommend them. They cost but 50 cents for full sized packages, and any catarrh sufferer who has wasted time and money on sprays, salves and powders, will appreciate to the full the merits of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

A little booklet on cause and cure of catarrh sent free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

ECUADOR'S NEW PRESIDENT

Guayaquil, Ecuador, Sept. 2.—In accordance with the constitution of Ecuador, President Alfaro at 12 o'clock Saturday night gave over the presidential office to his successor, General Leonidas Plaza. The former president is expected to arrived here within a few days.

THE RETIRING PRESIDENT.

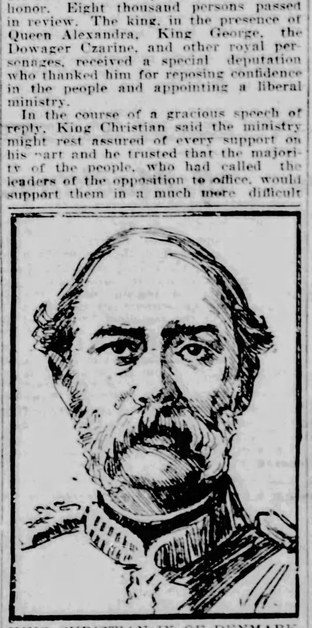
Order and good feeling prevail throughout the country.

The Chilian protected cruiser Ministro Zenteno, now anchered here, has been well received. Her officers have been entertained by the government. Yesterday Governor Luis A. Dillon took them on an excursion up the river Guayas, which proved a pleasurable experience and is described as "helping to cement the friendship existing between Ecuador and Chili."

DANISH FESTIVITIES.

Copenhagen, Sept. 2.—At noon yesterday King Christian witnessed from Amalienborg palace, the ordinary residence of the Danish royal family, a notable demonstration by the Liberals in his honor. Eight thousand persons passed in review. The king, in the presence of Queen Alexandra, King George, the Dowager Czarine, and other royal personages, received a special deputation who thanked him for reposing confidence in the people and appointing a liberal ministry.

In the course of a gracious speech of reply, King Christian said the ministry might rest assured of every support on his part and he trusted that the majority of the people, who had called the leaders of the opposition to office, would support them in a much more difficult



KING CHRISTIAN IX OF DENMARK.

task as responsible government leaders.

Amid great enthusiasm, his majesty then proceeded to one of the balconies and proposed a cheer for "our beloved fatherland."

At the state banquet there were 2,200 guests. Dr. Deuntzer, the premier, in the presence of all the other members of the cabinet, outlined his political program, including tax reform and reforms in the system of judicature. He characterized the appointment of the new ministry as a practical proof that self government by the people will now be carried on through their elected representatives."

BRAZILIAN POLITICS.

Pernambuco, Brazil, Thursday, Aug. 8.—Telegrams from Rio Janeiro for the last few days indicate that the Brazilian national government is in a critical state. Impartial observers have been expecting this; though the crisis has, perhaps, come sooner than most people anticipated. There is a widespread discontent everywhere, but the people are apathetic and long-suffering, and are accustomed to endure much before showing opposition. The tendency, therefore, is to endure much, stifle complaint and postpone action.

The Floriano Peixoto administration, which was in power during the naval revolt of 1893-94, left the finances of the country in an extremely disorganized condition. It is not even yet known how much was expended during that period, and in all probability it will never be known. The next administration, that of President Prudente de Moraes, was honest and well meaning, but was not strong enough to dominate the situation. Expenditures were kept up to meet the demands of the "Florianistas" (the war party, or followers of Floriano Peixoto), and the treasury was heavily burdened by the debts and contracts inherited from the preceding administration. Toward the close of this administration, an arrangement was made with the representatives of the Brazilian foreign debt in London for the suspension of cash interest payments on the foreign debt, including interest guaranteed on several railroads built and operated by foreign companies, for a period of three years, which went into effect in July, 1898, under the present administration. The interest thus affected was to be funded into a new loan secured by the revenues of the Rio Janeiro custom house.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Some Interesting Side Lights on the Prolonged War.

London, Aug. 31.—Some interesting side lights are thrown on the South African war by advices published today. A dispatch from Cape Town to the Daily Mail indicates that Scheeper's commando has now moved to the southwest and invaded a part of Cape Colony previously undisturbed by the Boers, while more severe restrictions have been imposed with the object of preventing communication between Cape Town and the newly disturbed areas.

The Cologne Gazette's correspondent in Cape Town declares that the entire Cape Colony is a "seething mass of disorder and alarm." He asserts also that the Boers are receiving support from all sides.

Edgar Wallace, writing to the Daily Mail, expresses a decided opinion that Lord Kitchener's banishment proclamation will not result in the surrender of a single important commandant, and that much severer penalties are needed, the only useful policy being vigorous military measures.

In the early part of August a correspondent of the Morning Post had a long talk with Lord Kitchener in which he gathered that "it is not Lord Kitchener but the government that is to blame for many of the present evils." Lord Kitchener, it seems, complained that the home government continually worried him about trivial details, "merely to reply to parliamentary heckling," and that this compelled him to enforce a strict censorship over telegrams, although personally he objected to the present system. He said that the correspondents ought to be given greater liberty and be made more responsible for their statements. He avoided expressing any opinion about the "approaching end of the war" and dissuaded the correspondent from speaking concerning it.

Both the Morning Post and the Standard give information as to the concentration camps and confirm the reports of very heavy mortality there, especially among the children in July. This is said to be "largely due to the ignorance and unsanitary habits of the Boers," but conditions are rapidly changing. At the beginning of August there were 100,000 persons in the concentration camps. A correspondent of the Morning Post asserts that the Boer refugees get eighteen pounds of rations per head as against twelve pounds per head given to British loyalists, and he recommends as politically and economically advisable that the Boers be removed to the coast.

London, Aug. 31.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, to-day, says: "A train was blown up to-day between Waterval and Haman's Kraal, by 250 Boers, who at once fired on the train setting it on fire. Lieut. Col. Vandeleur, of the Irish Guards, a most promising officer, was killed. The other casualties have not yet been reported."

BROKE THEIR OATH.

London, Sept. 2.—A dispatch from Pretoria says:

Vanarrtsen and Treus, two Hollanders, have been tried by court-martial for breaking their oaths of neutrality and spying. The principal evidence against them was given by accomplices in an expedition to the Boer commando. The party left Pretoria on August 4, stayed four days with the commando and returned to Pretoria, August 9.

Judgment in the case has not yet been rendered. This is the first of a series of important trials. Advocate Lehman, counsel for the Netherlands railway of South Africa, defended the accused. Many Boer sympathizers are under arrest for aiding the burghers.

HIGH TREASON.

London, Sept. 3.—Dr. Krause, former governor of Johannesburg and a prominent official of the late Transvaal government, was arrested in London, last night, on a charge of high treason. He will be arraigned to-day at Bow street police court.

For the past four months Dr. Krause has been living in Great Britain. It is alleged that, after signifying his allegiance to the British crown, he secretly forwarded information to the Boers.

TRAIN BLOWN UP.

London, Sept. 3.—"The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in a dispatch describing the blowing up of a train between Waterval and Haman's Kraal, Saturday by Boers, when Lieut. Col. Vandeleur, of the Irish Guards, was killed, says:

"The train carried several passengers, among them two ladies with babes and a nurse. As it toiled through a cutting, a negro was seen to raise his hand. Instantly a Boer discharged two mines, derailing the train, while a body of Boers poured a heavy rifle fire.

"Lieut. Col. Vandeleur shouted to the women to lie down under the seats, and ordered his men to return the fire. As he was proceeding along the corridor, a Boer burst into the carriage and fired, killing him after, it is supposed, his refusal to surrender. Another Boer deliberately fired upon and wounded the nurse. Bullets were flying in all directions, although the Boers were aware that women and children were there."

Refugee Camps.

London, Aug. 31.—The Standard's report from its special correspondent in Pretoria, on the subject of the health of the refugees' camps in the Transvaal, shows that of 62,479 men, women and children collected under British supervision, 1,067 died in July, and 850 of the deaths reported were those of persons below the age of 13.

To Deport Boers.

Cape Town, Sept. 2.—The military administration has determined, it is said, to deport all the Boers in the reconcentration camps, numbering upward of 100,000, to garrisoned towns on the coast where food is more readily available.

Important Capture.

London, Aug. 31.—Lord Kitchener, telegraphing from Pretoria to-day says: "Garratt has captured Piet Delarey, brother of the assistant commandant general."

ANARCHY IN ITALY.

New York, Aug. 31.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Rome says:

The complete triumph of the anarchists in the recent election to the Rome labor council is causing alarm in government circles. This is the first time the anarchists openly contested against the socialists, with the result that the council stands twelve anarchists to three socialists. But a more serious fact is that all the societies of workmen which participated in the voting, qualified as anarchistic, socialistic or republican. Not a single monachial workman appeared on the list. This demonstrates clearly that the entire working population of Rome, like that of other large cities in Italy, has completely abandoned the monarchical party.

Leading newspapers seriously comment on this. The Secolo says:

"If all the working classes of Italy have become socialists, anarchists or republicans, where are we to find defenders of the monarchy?"

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES CURE CONSUMPTION
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the proper manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists—Price 50c. per bottle

TEST THE GUNS.

New Russian Battleship on Trial Off the Delaware Capes.

Philadelphia, Sept. 3.—The work of installing the guns of the Russian battleship Retvizan, preliminary to her first trial off the Delaware Capes on September 11, is going forward at Cramp's shipyard, under the supervision of General Anthony Reyuk and Capt. Alexander Moeller, who arrived in this country a few days ago. The 75 millimeter and 6 inch guns are already in condition for the tests, and to-day the 47 millimeter, the 37 millimeter and the machine guns were mounted.

It was at first intended to fire only the 12 inch guns in the structural tests, but General Reynk decided to have the entire armament of the ship, 72 guns in all, fired if possible. Some of the guns will be fired three times. All will be loaded with the regulation charge excepting perhaps the 12-inch guns from which blank charges may be fired.

General Reynk, who will supervise the test, is one of the most distinguished officers in the gunnery branch of the Russian service. He is first assistant to the chief of naval artillery and is also professor of military ordnance of the gunnery academy for officers at St. Petersburg. Captain Moeller is chief of the gun carriage department of the manufactory at Obunkoff, Russia.

General Reynk expresses himself as highly pleased with the cruiser Variag recently turned out from Cramps, and with the Retvizan so far as he has test her.

THE CZAR'S VISIT.

Paris, Sept. 2.—The premier, M. Waldeck-Rous

TWO DECISIONS

Yet to Be Made by Supreme Court On Insular Relations.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Some time after it reassembles in October the supreme court, it is expected, will hand down decisions in the last two of the series of suits brought to test the constitutionality of the government's colonial policy. The cases that were left over when the term of the court expired in May are known as the "Fourteen Diamond Rings" case and the "Second Dooley" case. Why the court did not pass on these cases along with tne others in May is not known. Failure to do so has left some interesting phases of the great questions involved in the insular litigation wholly undefined.

For several weeks not one of the nine supreme court justices has been in Washington. All of them own their summer homes in various cool parts of the country, and shortly after the court adjourned in the latter part of May they left, with their families, for a cooler climate. Justice Brewer is the only member of the court who went to Europe this year, and his visit abroad was cut short by the sudden and unexpected death of Mrs. Brown in Italy. But even if all the justices should leave the country in the four and a half months of the vacation period no harm or injustice would occur. Whatever legal processes of pressing importance would need attention either could be looked after by the circuit judges or could be docketed by the clerk of the supreme court, and thus the ends sought would be subserved. Justice Harlan is the only member of the court beyond the boundaries of the United States. But he is just across the border at Point-a-Pic, in the Province of Quebec, Canada. Chief Justice Fuller is at his summer home, near Sorrento, Me. Justice Gray is among his old neighbors at Nahant, Mass. Justice Brewer is honeymooning at Thompson's Point, on the Vermont side of Lake Champlain. Justice Brown is supposed to be at his old home in Detroit. Justice Shiras is occupying his modest cottage at Marquette, Mich. Justice White is on his farm at Saugerties, N. Y. Justice Peckham is enjoying himself among his lifelong friends at Altamont, near Albany. Justice McKenna is at York Harbor, Me., with his family.

SCHLEY'S WITNESSES.

Washington, Aug. 29.—Capt. James Parker, associate counsel for Admiral Schley in the coming court of inquiry proceedings, last night made public the list of witnesses originally asked to be summoned on behalf of the admiral. They make a total of thirty-seven persons in all, to which, however, will be added about six or seven more names, mostly from the navy, whose identity counsel for Admiral Schley do not care to disclose just now. The list as made public gives the rank of the officials as shown by the naval register of July, 1898, the period of the battle of Santiago. It is as follows:

Rear admirals, J. C. Watson and A. S. Barker; captains, C. E. Clark and F. A. Cook; commander, N. E. Mason; lieutenant commanders, A. C. Hodgson, Alexander Sharp, jr., James H. Sears, Thomas D. Griffin, W. R. Rush; lieutenants, C. H. Marlow, Edward Simpson; lieutenant, junior grade, Charles Webster; ensign, Edward McCauley; captain U. S. M. corps, P. C. Murphy; second lieutenant of marines, Thomas S. Borden; medical director, Paul Fitzsimmons; passed assistant surgeon, Charles M. DeValin; paymaster, J. G. Hobbs; passed assistant engineers, Thomas F. Carter, Joseph B. Patten; naval cadets, John Hallgan, jr., R. M. Marble, jr., J. A. Hand, jr., Wm. P. Cronan, J. S. Macy, T. A. Abele, boatswain, William H. Hill; gunner, F. J. Applegate; carpenter, George H. Warford; B. W. Wells, the admiral's secretary; William B. Wells, J. P. J. Ryan, E. T. Fitzgerald, S. E. Moses, George B. Rice, formerly in the engineer corps, and still connected with the naval establishment; chaplain, W. T. Helm.

The greater number of those persons served with Admiral Schley on the Brooklyn. The exceptions were Admiral Watson, Rear Admiral Barker, who commanded the Newark; Captain Clark, of the Oregon; Lieutenant Commander Alexander Sharp, jr., of the Vixen, and Lieutenant Harlow, of the Vixen.

Several of the witnesses summoned by the admiral also are in the list furnished by Judge Advocate General Lemly, of those who probably will be called by the Navy department. They include Captain Cook, Commander Mason, Lieutenant Commanders Hodgson and Sharp and Lieutenant Charles Webster, formerly a lieutenant in the junior grade. Some of the naval cadets mentioned in Admiral Schley's list as witnesses are now serving on the Asiatic station, and it may be decided not to call them unless developments in the case as it progresses makes this course necessary.

SECRETARY ROOT.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Secretary of War Elihu Root may retire from the cabinet. His physicians as well as many of his personal friends are urging him to abandon all work for a long period. They have been endeavoring to impress upon him the necessity of taking a complete rest—making a trip abroad, where he will be removed from all contact with either professional or public business.

It is known that the secretary of war has been seriously considering the advisability of tendering his resignation to the President, and if, when he is through with the surgical operation which he must undergo for the removal of a carbuncle from one of his legs, his physical strength is much depleted, he will insist upon being relieved. His physicians have assured him that the state of his health requires his immediate retirement.

President McKinley has been apprised of Mr. Root's condition and the possibility of his leaving the cabinet, and has urged Mr. Root to take a long rest from active work. He does not want him to resign.

CUBAN TRADE.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Some figures relating to the export and import trade of Cuba for the first seven months of this year, as compared with a similar period last year, just published by the division of insular affairs, war department, indicate that radical changes are going on in the trade and that the United States and other northern countries are the sufferers in this turn of trade. Thus it is shown that exports from Cuba for the period mentioned this year were valued at $38,033,930 as against $43,469,055 for the same period last year, while the imports for the same period were worth $25,997,817 as gainst $19,955,492 for the corresponding period in 1900. The imports from the United States diminished 6.4 per cent and that of other North American countries 15.6 per cent, while Cuba shipped to the United States during the same period 11.1 per cent more goods than during the preceding year and to the other North American countries 148.8 per cent more.

ACCIDENT AT CAPITOL.

Washington, Aug. 29.—The false roof over the United States supreme court room at the capitol, which had been placed in position in connection with repairs to the building, fell a few minutes after noon to-day, precipitating three workmen to the floor of the room, 25 or 30 feet below.

The break in the roof was caused by the accumulation of debris, a great deal of which fell through. The workmen were more or less entangled with timbers and bricks, and it was thought at first that they had been injured seriously. The most serious injury sustained by any of them was a dislocated arm. The injured men are all colored.

A party of tourists, who were being shown through the capitol, had stepped out of the courtroom only a minute before the accident occurred.

R·R·R

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds, internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

DANISH WEST INDIES

The Price of the Islands, According to Reports, Is $4,800,000.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The state department has had no word from Minister Newell, of the successful close of the negotiations looking to the acquisition by the United States of the Danish West Indian Islands. The department had left this matter almost entirely in Mr. Newell's hands, and his reports have indicated a belief that he would be able to arrange a treaty in readiness for submission to congress at its next session. The price named in the latest European dispatches, namely $4,800,000, is believed to be slightly above the mark, for $4,000,000 represented the maximum figure referred to in the earlier stages of the negotiations, and it was expected that the deal could be made at $3,700,000. If the treaty is drawn, as seems now probable, it will require action on the part of both branches of congress, unlike ordinary treaties, inasmuch as the house must provide the necessary appropriation.

WM. H. STAYTON.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Admiral Sampson's friends acknowledge that W. H. Stayton, the New York admiralty lawyer, who was formerly an assistant to the judge advocate general of the Navy department, has been retained to represent the admiral at the coming Schley court of inquiry. Sampson recently explained that his purpose in retaining Stayton was to have counsel present at the inquiry while he (Sampson) was on the witness stand to advise him about which questions he should answer and which he should decline to answer.

This explanation reveals a belief on the part of Admiral Sampson that he may have to face a court-martial because of his peculiar connection with Historian Maclay's venemous attack upon Admiral Schley, his acknowledgement that he read advance proofs of Maclay's work and gave them his approval and his declaration that he regarded Maclay's characterization of Schley as a "coward," "caitiff" and

WH. H. STAYTON.

"traitor" as justified by the records of the Spanish war. Most naval officers confess that they cannot see how it will be possible for the secretary of the navy to avoid calling a court-martial to try Sampson for his connection with the unparalleled and unjustifiable attack on a brother in arms, especially if he admits on the witness stand as he has admitted to newspaper interviewers that he was in a large measure responsible for Maclay's words getting a place in the history of the United States navy of which Maclay is the author.

Sampson Must Explain.

Sampson is also confronted by the probability that he will have to follow the example of Schley and under circumstances demand a court of inquiry to clear himself from the network of accusation in which he is certain to become involved during the progress of the Schley inquiry. He will, therefore, need an attorney to keep in continuous touch with the proceedings of the Schley court. Admiral Schley's counsel have had no purpose at any time to assail Sampson or put him on trial even remotely, but it is recognized by everyone who is familiar with the records of the Navy department that it will be a practical impossibility to escape questioning the wisdom of some of his proceedings and acts while he was commander of the American fleets in Cuban waters.

Once this is begun the doors will be opened for a wider and fuller scrutiny of Sampson's conduct. As he is to be Admiral Schley's chief accuser, he will have to explain why he took the New York and two other vessels out of the blockading line on the morning of July 3 half an hour before the battle with the Spanish squadron in the face of information furnished him by Admiral Schley, his second in command, that Cervera probably would attempt to escape at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of July 3.

Schley, as has already been stated in these dispatches, communicated this grave news to Sampson through a trustworthy officer of the Brooklyn and received an acknowledgment from Sampson that it would be given due consideration.

Sampson, as the world knows, started for Siboney before the fighting began. This incident, however, is only one of twenty that in their abstract bearings reflect harshly upon Sampson's much-vaunted reputation for courage and audacity, and the former commander of the north Atlantic fleet will require the services of a lawyer to keep track of them all.

CIRCULATION AND COINAGE.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The monthly circulation statement of the comptroller of the currency shows that at the close of business August 31, 1901, the total circulation of national bank notes was $337,115,155, an increase for the year of $23,114,830, and an increase for the month of $1,266,252. The circulation based on United States bonds was $328,406,351, an increase for the year of $25,784,924, and an increase for the month of $1,366,978. The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to $29,612,804, a decrease for the year of $4,650,164, and a decrease for the month of $100,726.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $330,279,930, and to secure public deposits $706,480,550.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The monthly statement of the director of the mint shows that the total coinage executed at the mints of the United States during August was $10,140,340, as follows: Gold, $6,500,000; silver, $3,141,000; minor coins, $219,340.

TO BE PROSECUTED.

Havana, Aug. 28.—The authorities will prosecute for criminal negligence E. C. Westall, chief of the money order bureau of the Havana postoffice, who lost $4,000 of the funds of the postoffice in an omnibus, while on the way to pay the money into the treasury.

The Havana secret police know who stole the money. The gang consists of four persons, two Cuban boys and two negroes. All are as yet at large, but are believed to be in hiding.

FORSYTH DENIES

An Interview Attributed to Him on the Schley Matter.

Philadelphia, Aug. 31.—The Inquirer says Captain James Forsyth, U. S. N., who has arrived home from the west, has practically denied the authenticity of the alleged interview in a Western newspaper regarding the Sampson-Schley controversy. When he was asked whether he had heard from the navy department he is quoted as saying:

"I would rather not say anything for publication. It would not look at all well for me to express any opinion. I

SUPT. JAMES M. FORSYTH.
The Officer Who Is Alleged to Have Criticized the Advancement of Sampson Over Schley.

have not heard from the department, nor have I had any communication on the matter."

"Will you say," he was asked, "whether the interview printed and alleged to have been had with you was correctly reported?"

"I would really rather not be made to talk."

"You have seen the interview referred to?" he was asked.

"Yes, I have seen the interview in the papers and I assure you it was as much of a surprise to me as to anyone."

"Then it was not yours?"

"I tell you it was as much of a surprise to me as to anyone. Now, I hope you won't ask me to say any more, for I feel that it would be indiscreet to do so."

New York, Aug. 31.—Gustaf E. Claeson, who was at the helm of the battleship Texas on the day of the battle of Santiago, and for whom the judge-advocate of the navy has been searching, lives in Brooklyn. Claeson is a Swede by birth and 35 years of age. In an interview last night he said he expected to be called as a witness before the court of inquiry.

Referring to the movements of the vessel on July 3, he said:

"Commodore Schley hoisted the signal, 'the enemy is escaping.' All the ships directed their course toward the enemy. The Texas, Iowa and Gloucester were the first to get down to business."

He also said that he had been anxious for three years to tell all he knew about that battle and the work of the Brooklyn and that he would be glad to have that opportunity.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The Hackett correspondence was sent to Admiral Schley, who discussed it with his counsel, later, the following announcement was made:

"Admiral Schley's counsel is entirely dissatisfied with the position of Admiral Howison, as disclosed in his letter to Acting Secretary Hackett, made public yesterday."

The lawyers hold that it is not a comprehensive denial of the statements attributed to Admiral Howison, nor, they say, does it disclose sufficiently the admiral's freedom from bias. It is probable they will set forth these objections in a letter to the acting secretary of the navy.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The naval orders contain the names of three persons designated as witnesses in the coming inquiry. They are Lieutenant John Hood, of the Indiana; Lieutenant James G. Doyle, who, according to a cablegram received from Admiral Remey at Cavite, has been detached from the New York and ordered home, and Chaplain W. T. Helms, now on the Buffalo, who has been ordered home immediately.

FARM WAGES.

Washington, Aug. 29.—The department of agriculture is preparing to issue at an early day a bulletin concerning the wages of farm labor in the United States from 1866 to 1899. The statement shows that in the country at large wages per month, by the year or season, both with board and without board, had their maximum in 1866, and their minimum in 1879.

For wages per month without board, Maryland, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Iowa and California had highest wages in 1869; South Carolina and Oregon in 1875; Texas in 1887; Virginia in 1888. In Florida the rate of 1890 was reached in 1888 and the culmination was in 1890. The minimum for Alabama, Texas and Ohio was in 1894; for South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Michigan, Colorado, Oregon and California in 1895. Wages per month, by the year or season with board, surpassed those of 1866 in Maine in 1890. The culmination in Vermont, New Jersey, Alabama, Arkansas and Georgia was in 1869; South Carolina and Oregon, 1875; Louisiana and Texas, 1882; North Carolina, 1888; Florida, 1890; Iowa, 1893.

Wages per day for ordinary farm labor with board were at a maximum in New Hampshire, Connecticut and Delaware in 1869; in South Carolina in 1875. They were at a minimum in Arkansas, Tennessee, (same in 1895), Ohio, Minnesota, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky (same as 1875), Michigan, Utah, Oregon and California in 1895.

Both without board and with board in the country, as a whole, the year 1893 shows higher rates than any preceding year reported since 1875. A decline is noted for the years 1894 and 1895, with an increase for 1898. In some states the wages were higher in 1892 than in 1893, and in some states the rates of 1892 or of 1893, as the case may be, have not yet been recovered. The financial panic of 1893 is held responsible for the depression of that year, and it is stated that in 1899 the highest anti-panic rates had not been regained.

The reports from correspondents on which the publication is based, indicate a tendency to differentiation in agriculture and the dairy farm. The cotton farm and the fruit farm are cited as suggestive of the specialties into which general farming tends to resolve itself.

The values of the cotton manufactures sold by the United States in the Chinese Empire last year was one-third of our total exports of such commodities.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

MINISTER WU BELIEVES GIRLS OUGHT TO MARRY

Narragansett Pier, R. I., Sept. 3.—Minister Wu Ting-fang, who has been spending several days at the Hotel Mathewson, left for Washington.

"Americans girls ought all to marry," he said to-day, while an interested crowd gathered about him, "but they don't. The American girl is too particular. She sends away the men very often. Chinese girls are different. They marry; very few stay single. Woman ought to marry; that is what she is made for."

"Do you like Scotch high balls, Mr. Wu?" asked a woman, and Minister Wu gave a cheerful chuckle.

"Your favorite drink, Mr. Wu?"

"I like everything that is good," was his evasive reply. "I'll tell you Americans your favorite drink," he said. "It is champagne."

WU TING-FANG.

THE LIGHT HAS FAILED FOR VERNE

Paris, Sept. 3.—According to reports from Amiens Jules Verne has become completely blind. His eyesight had been

JULES VERNE,
Famous Author, Whose Eyesight is Completely Gone.

failing for some time, and it has completely gone.

Verne's fame is world-wide. "Around the World in Eighty Days," "A Trip to the Moon," "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," and a dozen other books have been read in all languages.

NOW IS TIME FOR REPRISALS

Venezuelans Are Determined That the Time for Action Has Arrived.

Caracas, Venezuela, Sept. 3.—(via Haytien cable)—The Republica, semi-official organ of the government, published to-day an inspired article ending as follows:

"The hour for notes has passed and the time for action has arrived. Diplomacy has laid before the world the just reasons which it has had and has for asking compensation for the grievances suffered. It has exhausted all the means at its disposal for settling threatening questions between nation and nation. We have waited long enough. Now is the time for reprisals."

KRUGER'S VISIT TO CZAR NOT CREDITED

New York, Sept. 3.—A dispatch from Brussels to the Times says that no credence is given in that city to the rumor that Mr. Kruger will be received by the czar in the course of his majesty's visit to France, though the pro-Boer organizations consider such a step desirable.

The leading papers understand that Emperor Nicholas has refused to receive the Boer ex-president, and that this decision indicates the attitude of France and Russia to be the same as that of Germany. It is believed that neither of three powers will consider intervention.

TRADE WITH SPAIN.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Trade relations between Spain and the United States have resumed the conditions existing prior to the war between the two countries. The exports from the United States to Spain in the fiscal year just ended were larger than in any preceding year, with a single exception—1883—and show an increase of $6,000,000 over 1899, while our imports from Spain also show a marked increase over 1899.

In the seven months ending with July, 1901, our imports from Spain were $3,110,718, against $2,875,840 in the corresponding period of the preceding year, while during the same period our exports to Spain increased from $8,189,288 to $8,988,970. For the single month of July our imports increased from $270,216 to $634,665, and our exports to Spain increased from $640,089 to $1,156,490.

Many materials form the most important features of our exports to Spain, and fruits and iron ore the principal articles of importation.

MUNIR BEY HAS HOPES.

Constantinople, Sept. 3.—Munir Bey, Turkish ambassador to France, wired the Porte on Saturday that he had strong hopes that a settlement of Franco-Turkish difficulty would be reached which would preserve the dignity of both governments.

M. Delcasse, French minister of foreign affairs, on the contrary wired M. Bapst, councillor of the French embassy categorical instructions to take no steps to show that the relations between the two countries were modified.

CAPTAIN OF MANILA PORT

Washington, Sept. 3.—Admiral Remey has cabled the navy department that the Philippine commission has urgently recommended the retention of a naval officer as captain of the port of Manila, expressing a desire that Lieut.-Commander Marix shall remain in that post. The navy department has consented to the request and Lieut.-Commander Marix, who had been ordered home, will stay at Manila.

SULTAN WILL STAND PAT.

Paris, Sept. 3.—The Matin announces that it has received from a source alleged to be authoritative in Constantinople information to the effect that the Sultan, relying upon the assurance of a great power that France will not proceed to force, will refuse any concession in the Constans affair.

LYNCHING RECORD OF TWENTY YEARS

Only Five States Are Free From the Crime and There Should Be Means of Prevention.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—Students of government believe the lynching problem is fast reaching that point where drastic measures will have to be taken by congress to check it.

Governors of the "lynching" states have been asked for suggestions to stop mob murders. Only one offered anything of value. He said if state laws were passed depriving all county officials of their offices where illegal executions had taken place, the effect would be more salutary than through any other form of punishment.

Most of the other governors simply threw up their hands in despair. "When the people learn to control their passions then will lynchings cease," was the general expression.

Records kept for twenty years show 3,130 lynchings. This year, up to Aug. 30, 101 lynchings took place. The biggest "lynching" year was 1892, with 236. New York had one lynching in 1892 and one in 1896. Pennsylvania is credited with three since 1888. Every state has been the scene of one or more lynchings during the last sixteen years, except Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Utah.

The state having the largest number is Mississippi with 253 to its discredit. Texas comes second with 247 and Louisiana third with 221. Georgia had 219, Alabama 210 and Tennessee 169. The northern state holding the record for lynchings is Indiana with 36. But two northern territories equal or exceed this. Indian Territory having had 53 and Oklahoma 36. Illinois has had 14 lynchings in sixteen years.

Of the 101 victims of lynch law during the present year, 76 were colored, 23 white, one Indian and one Chinese. Murder was given as the cause for 27 lynchings; attacks on women, 20; murderous assault, 14; race prejudice, 5; arson, 3; attempted assault, 4; theft, 3; sheltering murderer, 3; suspected cattle stealing, 3; suspected killing cattle, 2; stealing horses, 4; train wrecking, 1; keeping gambling house, 1; resisting arrest, 1; robbery, 1; insulting white women, 2; assaulting white person, 1; by "white caps," 1; mistaken identity, 1.

In 1885 the feeling against horse stealing was especially severe, the number of executions for that crime being thirty-five. In 1888 the Vigilantes were unusually active, lynching seven. In 1897 "Voodooism" was first regarded as an offense grave enough to justify sudden death without recourse to the law. In 1898 the horse thieves were again given no mercy, ten of them paying the extreme penalty.

In 1889 it was the outlaws and desperadoes who suffered most, nineteen of them being strung up by mobs. In 1890 race prejudice claimed five victims and political prejudice three.

The most sensational feature of 1891 was the summary execution of eleven Italians in New Orleans for alleged conspiracy to murder. In 1892 the crime of horse stealing cost twenty more men their lives.

In 1893 the White Caps began operations, lynching one man. In 1899 five men were hanged without trial because they had bad reputations. In 1900 race prejudice was again to the fore with ten victims.

SAMPSON'S HEALTH.

Lake Sunapee, N. H., Sept. 2.—The report that Rear Admiral Sampson's health was such as to cause alarm was greatly exaggerated. The admiral and his wife came here August 22, and have been living at a summer hotel. When the admiral came here he was not in the best of health, but he has been gaining strength and is very much improved. The report that the admiral was seriously ill originated from his having suffered a slight relapse, following a drive around the country which overtaxed him. It was but temporary, however, for he was out again the next day. The admiral expects to remain here about two weeks longer.

FAMINE IN TEXAS.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 2.—"Their only resource is cattle. They have had no rain for a year. The ranges are dried up and blistered. Cactus alone thrives. The springs and water courses have long since disappeared, and the cattle that have not starved to death wander over the burning sands, eating prickly cactus, groaning with pain and their bones almost puncturing their skin. People, wan, emaciated, beg for food and literally starve."

This is the unexaggerated condition of the 6,000 residents of Zapata county, Texas, whose authorized county officials have just issued an appeal for help. Zapata county is the most isolated spot on the American map. Its county seat is Carrizo, a town of 300 inhabitants, all of whom are Mexicans, with the exception of a dozen or so United States officials connected with the customs service. The nearest railroad ends at Laredo, 60 miles away, and the road is over a trackless desert. The population of the county is largely Mexican rancheros, whose only support is their live stock.

The people are modest in their habits and their wants are few. They can live almost entirely on corn, and their appeal is for that staple.

Beans Are High.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 2.—About 400,000 bushels of beans are annually consumed in Boston, and not in twenty years has the price exceeded $1.50 a bushel. Now, however, owing to a short crop in New York, Michigan, California and Canada last year, the supply is nearly exhausted and the price has jumped to $3 a bushel, and is still soaring.

In Far Tutuila.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Surgeon Blackwell, of the navy, who has just returned from Tutuila, where he spent some time on the Abarenda at Pago Pago, gives a good account of that island, where one of the principal naval stations of the United States is now rapidly nearing completion.

CROP CONDITIONS.

Bulk of Late Corn Will Escape From Frost--Spring Wheat Threshing Being Done.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The weather bureau's general summary of crop conditions is as follows:

While the weather conditions of the week ending September 2, 1901, have been generally favorable in a majority of districts, heavy rains (in some places excessive), have injured crops and retarded work in portions of the South Atlantic and gulf states, and dry, hot weather has been unfavorable in the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys and on the north Pacific coast. Extreme heat and drouth in localities of Oklahoma and Texas have also been very detrimental to crops. Cool weather has retarded the maturing and drying of fruit in California and light frosts occurred in Nevada.

Late corn continues to show improvement, although it was injured by drouth and heat in portions of Kansas; has suffered further decline in Missouri, and needs rain in Nebraska. In Iowa corn is maturing rapidly, and the cutting of early planted is general in all sections of this state, and Missouri, and the more northerly sections, and is progressing rapidly in Kansas. Further improvement in late corn is reported from the Ohio valley, but it has suffered injury by floods on lowlands in Tennessee. Reports indicate that the bulk of the late corn will be safe from injury from frost by September 15 to 20, but that some very late fields will require until October 1 to fully mature the crop.

Spring wheat thrashing continues with generally satisfactory yields, except in North Dakota, where they are light and of poor quality, the berry being shrunken and bleached.

Another generally unfavorable week for cotton. Continued complaints of rust and shedding are received from the greater portion of the eastern and central sections of the cotton belt while Arkansas and Oklahoma report injury from premature opening. In Texas the early cotton continues to open and is being rapidly picked, but the late crop is greatly deteriorated and in a critical state, with complaints of rust and shedding.

Picking, while retarded in Georgia and portions of Florida, is in progress in nearly all sections, and with favorable weather will soon be general.

Very favorable reports concerning tobacco are received from all sections except Maryland, where it is not curing satisfactorily and the bulk of the crop is shed in Wisconsin.

The condition of apples still continues unpromising in nearly all sections. Some improvement is reported from Kansas, and fair to good crops are indicated in portions of Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana and West Virginia; elsewhere apples are scarce and generally of poor quality.

Soil conditions are favorable for plowing and seeding, which are in progress and usually well advanced in all districts, except in Missouri, Nebraska and Oklahoma, where the work has been retarded by drouth, and in portions of Virginia, where it was interfered with by wet weather.

CONDITION OF COTTON.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The monthly report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the average condition on August 24 to have been 71.4, as compared with 77.2 on the 25th of the preceding month, 68.2 on September 1, 1900; 85.5 on September 1, 1899, and a ten-year average of 74.9.

There was an impairment of condition during August amounting to 18 points in Texas, 10 in Oklahoma, 8 Arkansas, 7 in Alabama, 4 in Virginia, 2 in Louisiana and 1 point in North Carolina and Florida. On the other hand there was an improvement during the month in Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Indian Territory and Missouri, of mounting to 3, 5, 3, 1 and 1 points respectively. In Mississippi there was no appreciable change in condition.

SCHROEDER WILL NOT DISCUSS GUAM

San Francisco, Sept. 3.—Commander Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N. governor of the Island of Guam, arrived here on the steamer China, enroute to Washington. He declined to discuss conditions on the island or to state the object of his visit to Washington.

E. P. Dole, Hawaiian attorney general, and Justice Frear, of the Hawaiian supreme court, arrived from Honolulu.

Attorney General Dole will wed Miss Gallagher, of this city.

REPRESENTATIVE HULL TALKS ON MINDANAO

San Francisco, Sept. 2.—Congressman Hull, of Iowa, who recently returned from Manila, and is spending a few days in this city, in an interview declares that if missionaries are allowed to go to the island of Mindana, where the Moro tribe is dominant, the United States will face a big revolt. He says:

"Moros or Mohammedans and polygamy is part of their religion. Just as soon as preachers get to work among them, preaching against plural wives, the trouble will begin. They are a fierce, warlike tribe, who do not know what surrender means. Like all Moslems they are fanatical to the last degree, and will fight for their religion to the bitter end. They are a stay-at-home race and have mingled very little with other islanders.

"Spain never made any attempt to govern them, and thus avoided trouble.

CONGRESSMAN JOHN A. T. HULL.

As long as we do not meddle with their affairs there is little danger of conflict, but any attempt to make them conform to our standards of morality or religion will provoke war. There are no fewer than 300,000 Moros and war with them would make the recent trouble with the Filipinos look like child's play.

A JEALOUS WOMAN.

Anderson, Ind., Aug. 31.—Mrs. Melissa Spahr, of Elwood, attempted to kill her husband yesterday. The wife became infuriated because her husband was talking to another woman, and, procuring a pitchfork, slipped up on him and tried to put the tines into his back. The husband discovered her intentions in time to wrench the fork from her.

Then she ran to another room and procured a shotgun. The husband ran toward her to take it from her, when she pulled both triggers. The contents of both barrels took effect in his legs. The husband was carried to the home of his daughter.

As soon as the wounds were dressed he called for an attorney, and to-day a suit was filed for divorce. Mr. and Mrs. Spahr are prominent people of Elwood and have been married thirty years, living there all that time.

NICARAGUAN FINANCES.

Managua, Nicaragua, Saturday, Aug. 10.—European and North American bills of exchange are at a high premium in Nicaragua. Sixty-day sight and 90-day sight bills on Europe are quoted at from 300 to 306 per cent premium, and sight exchange on New York city is quoted at from 315 to 330 per cent premium.

Gold, as compared with the pesos is estimated by the Nicaraguan officials to be at 130 per cent premium. The average premium for gold in Nicaragua during 1900, was about 200 per cent, or at the ratio of three to one for the pesos and gold respectively.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Aug. 31.—Bradstreet's says:

A further improvement in corn crop advices, confidence in the early ending of the steel strike, a further advance in cotton—due, however, to crop deterioration as much to the better tone of dry goods trade advices—and last, but not least, the advent of cooler weather, are unitedly responsible for a still further enlargement of general trade distribution at nearly all markets and a 10@ 20% better and more cheerful tone of business generally. Specially good reports come from such centers as Chicago which reports a very heavy business in dry goods, clothing and shoes; from St. Louis, which advises of unusual activity among jobbers and the dry goods trade in August beyond expectation; from Kansas City, which reports that jobbers have all they can do to handle business offering, and from Omaha, which reports August trade larger than last year.

The strength of cotton is the feature of staple prices this week, based originally upon poor crop reports from the south, too dry in Texas and too wet in the eastern half of the belt, but helped now by better reports from the dry goods trade and higher prices paid for cotton goods. Print cloths are ⅛ cent higher, while the raw material is ⅛ cent higher on the week, ⅜c higher than two weeks ago and only 1c lower than a year ago. Receipts are large at the southwest, thus confirming reports of premature ripening, but rains delay picking in the South Atlantic region. Wool is moving actively on good manufacturing demand but is no higher in price. Reports from the woolen goods market continue favorable.

Aside from the strength in textiles, the feature in prices is the lower range of cereals and farm products generally. Wheat is off a little on liquidation, based on large receipts at the northwest, smaller clearances and less active export demand. Corn is lower on good crop reports, inducing longs to unload. Other cereals sympathize, and country produce is weaker, increasing supplies. Ocean freights are only one-half to one-fifth what they were a year ago, and the situation is much depressed.

The air of patient serenity with which the iron and steel trades view the trade and strike situation is significant of the confidence growing that the end of the strike is in sight. Leaving out this matter, the trade is in good shape, and consumption is large. Finished products, such as hoops, tubes, sheets and tin plates, are still bringing high premiums. Structural material, plate and bar mills have orders for months ahead. Wire is scarce. Charcoal iron is the chief shut down. At Pittsburg merchant furnaces are at the end of their orders and must pile stocks next month if the strike lasts. Foundry iron is in good demand at St. Louis and hardware is in active distribution at all western markets.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 6,607,611 bushels as against 6,606,389 last week, and 3,248,313 this week last year. Wheat exports July 1 to date (nine weeks) aggregate 57,286,932 as against 25,887,477 bushels last season. Corn exports aggregate 441,818 bushels as against 523,883 bushels last week and 3,717,490 bushels last year. July 1 to date exports are 10,196,969 against 30,887,214 last season.

Business failures for the week number 188 against 181 last week, 165 in this week a year ago, 131 in 1899, 164 in 1898, and 198 in 1897. Canadian failures number 29 as against 24 last week, 32 in this week a year ago, 25 in 1899 and 23 in 1898.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Sept. 3.—Close.—Deliveries of wheat and corn were not as heavy as expected. Shipments took both corn and wheat.

Minneapolis and Duluth reported receipts of 269 cars for three days past. Chicago receipts to-day were 256 cars, with 9 of contract grade.

Receipts at primary points for three days, compared with two days a year ago were:

		Last year.
Wheat	3,135,000	2,645,000
Corn	1,848,000	995,000
Shipments—		
Wheat	1,827,000	1,469,000
Corn	1,162,000	3,944,000

Total clearances to-day were: Wheat and flour, 1,122,000 bushels; corn, 429,000 bushels; oats, 27,000 bushels.

The seaboard reports 20 loads of wheat and 15 loads of corn worked for export to-day.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—September, 57½c; December, 56½c.

Oats—September, 32½c; December, 30¼c.

Clover seed—Cash prime, $5.90; October, $5.75; December, $5.77½.

Timothy, $2.50.

The following are the quotations at various points:

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	To-day Aug. 30 Close.
Cash	71¾	71¾	71	72	72
Oct.	72	72	71	72	72
Dec.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	74
May					77¾

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Sept.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Oct.	70	70	69¾	70	70
Dec.	71¾	71¾	71	71¾	71¾
May	75¾	75¾	74¾	75¾	76
Corn—					
Sept.	54¾	55¼	54¼	54¾	55
Dec.	57½	57½	56¾	56¾	56¾
May	59¾	59¾	59¼	59¼	59¼
Oats—					
Sept.	33¾	33¾	33¼	33	33¼
Dec.	35¼	35¼	34¾	34¾	35
May	37¾	37¾	37¼	37¼	37¾

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Sept.	75¾	75¾	75	75¼	75¾
Dec.	77¾	77¾	76¾	77¼	77¾
May	79¾	80¾	79¾	79¾	80¼
Corn—					
Sept.	61	61¾	60¾	61¼	60¾
Dec.	61¾	61¾	61¼	61¼	61¼
May	62¾	62¾	62¼	62¾	62

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Sept.	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼
Dec.	72	72	71¾	71¾	71¾

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Sept.	68¾	68¾	66¾	66¾	67¾
Dec.	68¼	68¼	67	67	68¼

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Sept.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	67¾
Dec.	69	69¾	69	69	69¼

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Sept.	$14.42	$14.42	$14.30	$14.30	$14.40
Oct.	14.50	14.50	14.47	14.47	14.50
Jan.	15.60	15.60	15.55	15.52½	15.55
Lard—					
S